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EARLY POTATO CROP MOVES TO MARKET RAPIDLY.

Prices for Early and Intermediate Crops Rule Close to Last Year's Average—Large Production in Far West.

The generally light yield, the early car-lot movement, the early decline, and the upward tendency of prices since the low point in midsummer have been the leading features of the new potato market season. The shipments of the early and intermediate crops have been large because early maturity and prices high in comparison with prices for old potatoes hastened the movement to market and also because a few of the early shipping sections, notably southern Virginia, had large commercial crops.

Florida opened the new season with a crop only two-thirds that of last season. The crop in the Carolinas, Louisiana, and Texas equaled or somewhat exceeded that for last season. The shipments of 18,000 cars from these four States exceeded by 4,000 cars shipments to a corresponding time last year, and constituted the largest movement on record since 1917. Shipments from the Eastern Shore of Maryland fell slightly below last season. Kentucky's early movement was much lighter, being only two-thirds of last season's volume.

LARGE SHIPMENTS FROM WEST.

New Jersey usually has been the leading shipping State in the late summer and early fall, but the volume of shipments from that section during September decreased rapidly. Minnesota's early crop was light and shipments from that State since July have been less than for the corresponding period last year. The early crop section of Long Island filled the gap by shipping about two and one-half times as many early potatoes as a year ago. Early potato shipments from Kansas have been the largest since 1918. The large output of the far West seems likely to be an important market feature. Colorado already has shipped about 3,000 cars and the movement from Idaho is close to that figure. The early section of Nebraska has exceeded last season's output. Maine, Minnesota, and several other late shipping States have helped to swell the supply during the intermediate crop season this year. Declining prices the last of August brought on by accumulation of large stocks offered in consuming markets tended to bring the volume of weekly shipments below that of last season, but the movement again became heavy by the middle of September.

Although prices in city wholesale markets in April started at about one-half last year's

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Average prices for hogs, during the week under review, declined to the lowest levels since the spring of 1916. Demand for cattle centered on lightweights. Sheep and lambs gained. Fresh meat prices advanced at eastern markets, but declined at Chicago (p. 194).

Wheat prices closed lower than the previous week, a sharp break occurring after early advances. Corn markets were inactive and heavy (p. 202).

The end of the summer found shipments of leading fruits and vegetables still heavy. Some lines sold at lower prices (p. 200).

Butter prices advanced rapidly under a shortage of fancy stock. Cheese prices rose at primary markets (p. 198).

Hay markets remained quiet. Prices at New York City broke sharply under heavier receipts. The demand for feedstuffs was dull (p. 204).

Timothy seed prices have declined somewhat in recent weeks. The production of vetch is reported as smaller than last year (p. 208).

The rapid advances in cotton prices, lasting over a period of about a month, came to a halt during the past week (p. 206).

The cold-storage report for Sept. 1 appears in this issue (p. 197).

The fluid milk report for September will be found on page 199.

AUGUST EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR EXTREMELY HEAVY.

Many Shipments via Canada—United Kingdom Largest Purchaser—Galveston Leading Port.

The exports of wheat from the United States during the month of August amounted to approximately 59,000,000 bus., valued at $81,000,000, compared with 25,000,000 bus., valued at $37,000,000, during July, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce. The wheat exports for August were more than double the wheat exports for the corresponding month last year, when 28,000,000 bus., valued at approximately $81,000,000, were shipped out of the country.

The exports of wheat flour during August amounted to 1,873,000 bbls., valued at $12,405,000, compared with 1,238,000 bbls., worth $9,002,000 during July. Converting the exports of wheat flour into wheat on the basis of 4½ bus. of wheat to a barrel of flour, the total exports of wheat for August amounted to 66,963,408 bus., compared with 30,413,379 bus., similarly computed during July.

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for the exports of wheat and wheat flour during August. The total exports of wheat to that country during the month,

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MARKETING OF CANNER COWS MAY OFFER PROBLEM.

Prices Decline 50 Per Cent Within Past Year—Canned Beef Exports About 82 Per Cent Less Than a Year Ago.

What is to become of the canner cow?

Ever since the canning of meats became a commercial enterprise the canner cow has occupied a separate niche in all the important live-stock markets of the country. To be sure, her fortunes have varied from time to time and, like most other things, she has been more sought after during some seasons than others. But despite these inevitable vicissitudes, she has always constituted a distinct group and, notwithstanding the fact that she stands at the foot of every classification of market cattle, she has, at all times, exerted an influence over the general trend of cattle prices far greater than her individual merits would warrant or than most people realize.

For the purposes of this discussion, the term "canner cow" is expanded so as to include what is commonly known as canner and cutter cows and heifers, canner steers, and that unique class of cattle so much in evidence on a few southern markets which is known in trade parlance as "canner yearlings."

WAR CAUSED HEAVY DEMAND.

Like many other things of questionable desirability, the canner cow reached her heyday during the World War. The abnormal demand for canned meats which accompanied that conflict brought her into unusual prominence. In every market packer buyers competed for canner cows just as they do in normal times for a load of prime, fat, handy-weight steers. Buyers had their daily quota of canner cows to fill just as they ordinarily have of beef steers, butcher hogs, and other classes. Prices advanced until, in many cases, canner cows brought more money than prime finished, grain-fed steers had brought a few years before.

When the war ended there was a great accumulation of canned beef throughout the world. With the disbanding of the armies the consumption of canned beef was reduced to a minimum and this accumulation became a surplus. Canning of beef was either completely discontinued or sharply curtailed, and the canner cow promptly became a drug on every live-stock market. Since then her fortunes, though fluctuating somewhat, have followed a distinctly downward course. When cattle prices in general began to de-

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Live Stock and Meats

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS LOWEST SINCE SPRING OF 1916.

Yearling Steers Reach New High for Season—Sheep and Lamb Prices Also Sharply Higher.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Reflecting heavy export shipments of lard' the market for heavy hogs during the week ending Sept. 17 showed a stability which was lacking in the trade on lighter and younger stock, but the marketward movement of new-crop hogs expanded to such an extent that average prices were forced to the lowest levels touched since early in 1916 and caused decreases in average weights at virtually all markets.

At Chicago the average price of packers' and shippers' hog purchases for the week fell to $7.63, compared with $7.96 the week previous, while the average weight at 263 lbs. was 2 lbs. lighter than the preceding week, but still some 15 lbs. above the 10-year average.

Despite the further decline in prices, trade sentiment as to the probable late fall and winter market is less bearish than it has been for some time. This is attributed largely to the rapidity with which lard stocks have been shrinking recently. Heavy lard production during the next 12 months is expected. Domestic demand, however, is reviving and the foreign outlet is broad despite restricted credits. Europe must need lard and other heavy hog products. The extent of her purchases, however, will probably be governed largely by the matter of credits, and the winter hog market is likely to hinge to a large extent on this question. One bullish factor in the hog market at this time is the short cotton crop, which will very materially reduce the supply of lard substitutes.

LARGE SUPPLY SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE.

Liberal supplies of southwestern cattle' mostly grassers but carrying a good percentage of fairly well-conditioned steers that had been fed cottonseed cake or grain on Kansas pastures, together with normal receipts from most other sources with the exception of the northwestern range, and a decrease in the per capita consumption of beef, again produced a condition in the cattle market which was more or less discouraging to producers and finishers.

Killer demand again centered strongly on light and handyweight stock, with the result that anything in the yearling line, if possessing fair quality, sold relatively high, while heavy fat cattle and heavy steers, particularly if plain or rough, were least wanted by killers. Outlet for the low-priced and medium grades of light and medium weight steers was reasonably broad, although the market was very sensitive to varying supplies, as was indicated by a sharp decline at Chicago in prices of medium to rather good medium-weight grass and short-fed southwestern steers, which were offered in fairly liberal numbers.

Good fall pasturage, an abundance of rough feed, and an easier money situation were responsible for a ready market for stock cattle, shipments of which have been fairly heavy from the leading primary markets during the past four or five weeks. The more desirable grades of stock yearling steers commanded prices very close to those brought by heavier and more aged feeders, and the former were in by far the best demand.

Sheep and lamb prices, particularly the latter, advanced sharply during the week under review. Since the low spot of the season was reached, near the end of August, fat lamb prices have advanced approximately $2 per 100 lbs. at markets covered by this review. Dressed lamb and mutton markets have been comparatively healthy of late and supplies of fat stock on foot have been moderate, consignments of range lambs having carried much larger feeder ends than they did early in the season. The demand for feeders has been fairly broad recently.

Receipts at 10 large primary markets for the week ending Sept. 17 totaled approximately 212,000 cattle, 388,000 hogs, and 191,000 sheep, compared with arrivals of 170,988 cattle, 341,757 hogs, and 345,761 sheep the week previous, and with 305,264 cattle, 307,600 hogs, and 367,429 sheep the corresponding week last year.

HEAVY BEEF STEERS LOWER.

Cattle.—In view of the fairly liberal receipts the cattle market gave a reasonably good account of itself during the week under review. Heavy beef steers were an exception, that kind finding a narrow demand and declining prices wherever they were marketed in any considerable numbers. There was also an oversupply, measured by trade requirements, of medium grade southwestern grassers and cake-fed steers from that section, at Kansas City and Chicago. That class of stock sold irregularly and closed at Chicago with a net decline of 25¢ for the week. The manner in which the liberal receipts of medium and common steers were absorbed, however, indicated a comparatively broad outlet for such grades of beef.

Such favored kinds as good to prime corn-fed yearlings and better killing grades of handyweight corn-fed steers sold higher at all points, and commanded exceptional premiums for this season of the year. The week's top on yearlings at Chicago was $10.90, a new high for the season and the highest figure scored there for any cattle since the week ending Jan. 15 last. Many yearlings sold there at $9.50 to $10.50, while $9.50 was the week's high mark on steers weighing above 1,300 lbs.; steers in the 1,500-lb. and heavier class had to be choice to bring $9. Many plain but well-fattened heavy cattle that had consumed considerable corn sold down to $7.75 and $8.25.

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EASTERN MEAT DEMAND IMPROVES WITH COOLER WEATHER.

Chicago Market Featured by Narrow Demand and Lower Prices—Lamb Strong in East.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

There was an improved demand for all classes of fresh meats at eastern distributing centers during the week ending Sept. 17, due largely to cooler weather. This condition contrasted sharply with the relatively narrow and at times draggy demand at Chicago, where prices tended lower. Barring generally unsettled and declining veal markets eastern prices were steady, with lamb strong to higher.

Beef.—A general lack of demand both at Chicago and eastern markets for heavy carcass beef, was an outstanding feature of the week's beef trade. Although carrying a moderate degree of finish, such carcasses sold unevenly $1 to $2 below lighter weights of corresponding grades. Carcasses of the yearling type, although lacking in quality, were in demand and sold unevenly higher. Barring heavy carcasses and slight fluctuations early in the week, prices were steady to firm. While conditions showed a degree of improvement, some low spots were registered to effect a clearance.

GOOD COWS SCARCE.

Cows constituted only a small percentage of the beef supply with practically no good cows offered. Receipts of bulls were again negligible and barely sufficient to establish a market. Some sales late in the week at Chicago registered an advance of 50¢ to 75¢ over the close of the previous week. Kosher beef trade showed no material change. Under a fairly constant demand prices were generally steady, with a slight upward tendency.

Veal.—Although receipts of veal continued comparatively light, a falling off in demand resulted in sharp and uneven breaks on all grades below choice. Very few of the latter were offered at any market and the demand exceeded the supply. Increased receipts of both heavy and split veal were general, and proved to be more than the trade required. A fairly steady market during the first half of the week was followed later by daily declines, and closing prices were unevenly $2 to $5 below the week before.

Lamb.—Following the slumpy conditions of the three previous weeks, lamb trade

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	266	$7.85	265	$7.60	256	$7.45	261	$7.55	262	$7.63	285	$7.51	263	$7.63	265	$7.96	262	$16.36
E. St. Louis	188	9.17	198	8.56	194	8.28	218	8.45	206	8.24	192	8.13	198	8.53	196	8.89	200	17.45
Kansas City	213	8.17	223	8.02	217	7.60	214	7.61	210	7.75	209	7.67	217	7.87	220	8.27	220	16.76
Omaha	280	6.99	286	6.82	292	6.42	276	6.63	299	6.54	289	6.58	287	6.67	281	7.10	278	15.89
S. St. Paul	267	7.47	248	7.35	255	6.90	254	7.15	247	7.40	203	7.59	254	7.22	256	7.68	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,809	22,270	47,539	110,357	21,883	88,474	107,442	36,988	70,454
East St. Louis	21,164	9,272	8,410	47,840	14,805	20,769	10,916	1,262	6,937
Indianapolis [1]	8,481	5,044	3,413	49,449	30,717	19,080	6,124	4,367	1,575
Kansas City	79,909	47,760	30,995	30,507	7,085	23,450	37,244	10,440	29,504
Oklahoma City	6,471	1,663	4,808	7,655	190	6,022	37	.....	34
Omaha	33,282	16,569	16,713	29,586	6,944	22,642	68,340	30,754	37,586
St. Joseph [1]	12,296	3,660	8,214	19,709	4,328	15,514	13,148	2,425	10,751
St. Paul [1]	19,313	8,302	9,773	23,001	2,671	20,325	15,655	6,184	7,773
Sioux City	13,973	8,502	4,727	23,941	9,932	13,556	3,563	1,036	2,943
Wichita [1]	6,033	3,223	2,240	4,867	193	4,513	989	837	153
Total	270,731	126,265	136,832	346,912	98,748	234,345	263,458	94,293	167,710
Previous week	232,636	109,251	117,222	313,206	80,640	219,859	328,388	152,587	171,414

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 16.

generally showed a marked improvement and sharp advances were scored at all markets. Monday's uneven advances of $1 to $3 were firmly held at New York and Boston with additional gains of $2 at the latter market, to which reduced receipts of Canadian lamb was a contributing factor. Chicago and Philadelphia showed some fluctuations but closing prices at those markets were about $1 above the previous week. An improved demand as compared with the first and second weeks of September was largely responsible for the upward price trend.

Mutton.—Under generally light receipts, mutton markets were inactive and prices were steady to slightly higher. Quality was undesirable, offerings consisting almost entirely of heavy bucks and ewes. To effect a clearance and avoid carrying over undesirable offerings for the following week's trade, some low spots were registered at the end of the week.

Pork.—Receipts of fresh pork were light at all markets but supplies of frozen or chilled loins were liberal. Fresh pork found ready sale at firm prices while frozen pork was draggy at a discount of $4 to $6. With the advent of cooler weather the trade became more discriminating and practically all sales of frozen pork were forced. Week-end accumulations were reported at all markets and salesmen were particularly active in their efforts to effect a clearance.

Stocks of Cattle Hides Decrease During July.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand in the United States decreased 612,198, or 8.7%, during July. This decrease occurred despite the fact that 266,633 fewer cattle hides were sold during July than during the previous month. Stocks of calf and kip skins also decreased slightly, those on hand July 31 being 6% less than similar stocks a month earlier.

Stocks of sheep and lamb skins, however, increased slightly. This increase accompanied, though it by no means equaled, a decrease of 546,067 in number of skins disposed of during the month. Compared with the June movement, sales of calf and kip skins increased approximately 24,000 over June.

Kind.	Stocks on hand.		Number sold during July, 1921.
	July 31, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	
Cattle	6,448,869	7,061,067	1,124,124
Calf and kip	4,620,633	4,916,736	1,144,711
Sheep and lamb	13,761,905	13,755,042	1,982,124

In the year 1920 the greatest number of stocker and feeder cattle left the Chicago market during November, the total amounting to 65,532 head. The smallest number moved during April, when only 12,235 went out.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.	Aug. 19.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$25.00-27.00	$27.50-28.00	$28.00-31.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	26.00-29.00	29.00-30.00	31.00-34.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	13.50-15.50	14.50-16.00	16.50-19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.00-26.00	25.50-26.00	27.00-28.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	34.00-37.00	35.50-38.00	37.00-40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.75-15.75	14.75-15.75	15.50-17.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.25-12.00	11.25-11.75	11.50-13.00
Pure lard, tierces	13.00-14.25	13.75-15.00	12.75-14.25
Compound lard, tierces	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.25	11.50-12.25

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.60	$8.65	$8.25	$8.25	$8.15
Bulk of sales	6.65-8.35	7.85-8.50	7.25-8.10	6.60-7.75	6.25-8.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.60-8.40	7.00-8.40	6.75-8.10	7.40-8.00	7.00-8.00
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.15-8.50	8.25-8.65	7.60-8.25	7.50-8.15	7.25-8.00
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	8.00-8.50	8.15-8.60	7.15-8.25	7.75-8.25	7.50-8.00
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	7.50-8.15	8.00-8.50	6.80-8.00		
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.65-7.25	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.75	6.75-7.25	6.25-7.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.35-6.75	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.75	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.40
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	6.50-7.50	7.00-8.00			
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)		6.00-7.75	6.75-8.50	7.25-8.25	7.50-8.10
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.65-10.25	8.75-9.75	8.75-9.90	8.75-9.75	
Good	7.85-9.00	8.00-8.75	7.50-9.00	7.25-8.75	7.75-9.00
Medium	6.25-8.15	5.50-8.00	5.90-7.60	5.25-7.25	6.00-7.75
Common	5.25-6.25	4.50-5.50	4.75-5.90	4.25-5.75	4.75-6.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.75-10.90	9.25-10.25	9.40-10.25	9.25-10.50	
Good	8.25-9.85	8.00-9.25	7.65-9.50	7.00-9.25	8.25-9.25
Medium	6.10-8.25	5.25-8.00	5.65-7.65	5.00-7.00	6.00-8.25
Common	4.90-6.10	4.00-5.25	4.25-5.65	4.00-5.00	4.50-6.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.25-9.00	4.50-10.50	4.00-8.35	4.00-9.00	4.00-8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.50-7.00	3.25-6.00	3.50-6.00	3.50-5.75	3.50-6.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.60-6.40	3.00-6.25	3.00-5.35	3.00-6.50	2.75-5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.35-3.50	2.15-3.25	2.00-3.50	2.00-3.50	1.75-3.25
Canner steers	2.75-3.50	2.75-3.50	2.50-3.25	2.25-3.25	2.25-3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	8.00-13.50	6.00-12.50	7.00-10.00	6.75-10.00	6.00-11.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00-7.50	3.50-8.00	3.25-6.75	3.50-7.00	3.00-7.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.25-7.25	5.00-6.50	5.00-7.25	5.00-7.25	4.50-6.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.00-7.10	4.50-6.50	4.65-7.00	4.50-6.75	4.00-6.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00-6.75	3.50-6.25	3.50-6.75	3.75-6.75	3.25-5.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00-4.75	2.50-5.50	2.75-5.25	2.50-5.25	2.50-4.50
Calves:					
Good and choice		5.50-6.50	5.25-6.50	5.50-7.00	
Common and medium		4.50-5.50	3.25-5.00	3.75-6.25	
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	7.50-9.65	6.50-8.50	7.50-9.00	7.50-9.25	7.00-8.75
Culls and common	5.00-7.50	4.00-6.25	4.00-7.25	5.00-7.00	3.50-7.00
Feeding lambs	5.75-7.50		5.25-7.00	5.25-6.75	4.50-6.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.25-7.50	4.25-6.00	4.25-6.35	5.00-6.00	4.50-6.75
Wethers, medium-prime	3.75-5.75	3.50-5.25	4.00-5.50	3.75-4.75	3.00-4.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	3.00-5.00	3.00-4.25	3.50-5.00	3.00-4.00	2.50-4.25
Culls and common	2.00-2.75	1.00-2.75	1.50-3.25	1.50-2.75	1.00-2.25
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.25-6.50		3.50-5.25	3.25-5.00	
Feeding ewes				2.50-3.25	

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 20.	Sept. 13.	Aug. 23.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 13.	Aug. 23.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00-17.50	$17.50-18.00	$17.00-18.00	$17.00-19.00	$18.00-19.00	$17.50-19.00
Good	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.50-16.50	14.50-16.00	15.50-17.00	15.00-16.50
Medium	12.00-14.50	12.00-14.50	11.50-14.00	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	11.50-13.00
Common	8.50-10.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.50	10.50-12.00	10.00-12.00	8.00-10.00
Cows—						
Good	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
Common	7.50-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-10.00			7.00-8.50
Bulls—						
Medium					9.00-10.00	
Common	8.25-8.50	7.75-8.25	7.50-8.00	9.00-9.50	8.50-9.00	7.50-8.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	20.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-25.00
Good	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00
Medium	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00
Common	10.00-13.00	12.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	10.00-16.00	10.00-16.00	10.00-16.00
Mutton—						
Good	11.00-11.50	10.50-11.00	12.00-12.50	12.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
Common	6.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	7.00-9.00	7.00-9.00	6.00-9.00	7.00-9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	17.00-18.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	17.00-19.00
Good	17.00-18.00	20.00-21.00	14.00-16.00	19.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00-13.00	15 00-18.00	17.00-19.00	12.00-14.00
Common	10.00-14.00	12.00-15.00	8.00-9 00	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	9.00-11.60
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	27.00-29.00	30.00-31.00	27.00-28.00	29.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	28.00-29.00
10-12 lbs. average	24.00-25.00	28.00-29.00	25.00-26 00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	25.00-27 00
12-14 lbs. average	20.00-22.00	24.00-26.00	20.00-22.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	22.00-24.00
14-16 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-21.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00-16 00	16.00-20.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-18.00	16.00-18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-15.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	12.00-12.50	13 00-13.50	13.00-13.50			
6-8 lbs. average	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	12.50-14.00
Butts—						
Boneless						22.00-23.00
Boston style	18.00-19.00	20.00-22.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 194.)

Straight grassers sold largely between $5.75 and $7 and a few heavy Montanas as high as $7.75, while medium and light weight short-fed steers of medium and good grade cashed largely between $7.50 and $8.50.

Kansas City's top on yearlings was $10, no heavy steers passing $8.90, while bulk of the fed steers sold there at $7.25 to $8.50. Grassers ranged mostly from $5 to $6.50. Omaha reported a yearling top of $10.10 and the best in the 1,350-lb. class at $9. A generous proportion of the receipts at that point were western grassers, selling largely at $5.50 to $6.50, with some light Mexican steers down to $4 and best strong-weight westerns up to $7.50.

No strong weight cattle passed $9.25 at East St. Louis, although choice steers and heifer yearlings sold upward to $10.50. Kansas and Oklahoma grassers sold at that point largely at $5.50 to $6.50. At St. Paul there was a practical absence of corn-fed cattle, and the bulk of the grassers sold late in the week at $5.25 to $6.

Continued light receipts of she stock and demand for cheap meats kept the butcher cattle trade in a fairly healthy condition at most points, although Omaha declined 25¢ to 50¢ on cows and showed some loss on heifers under increased receipts at that point from the northwestern range. The general trend on she stock was steady to higher at other markets under review. Desirable heifers on the yearling order strengthened most, while in-between grades of cows were uneven sellers. Bulls gained about 50¢ in price at Chicago and St. Paul and ruled steady to higher elsewhere.

Veal calves closed with sharp advances for the week at most points, particularly Chicago and East St. Louis, but under a burdensome supply of heavy southwestern calves Kansas City declined generally 75¢ to $1 on such kinds.

The abundance of rough feed, good fall pasturage, and the uncertainty of the fat cattle market for the next few months combined to cause a free movement of stock cattle to the country. Prices were steady to somewhat higher. Heavy feeders, however, were neglected, and at most markets a good grade of feeder steers could be bought on about the same basis as the better grades of stocker yearlings. Very few feeder steers went to the country costing above $6.50 while medium and good stock steers moved freely at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha, largely within a range of $5.50 to $6.25, and a choice kind up to $6.50 and above.

HOG PRICES SHARPLY LOWER.

Hogs.—With the proportion of new-crop shoats increasing and a decrease in receipts of heavy packing sows probable, sharp contraction in the range of hog prices occurred last week at most of the markets under review. At Chicago heavy packing grades closed steady to 25¢ lower, while lights and light butchers showed losses of 50¢ to 65¢. At East St. Louis, where the bulk of receipts consisted of lighter weights, declines of 90¢ to $1 occurred. At Omaha the top was 95¢ lower, while packing grades showed a decline of only 25¢. Kansas City closed about 25¢ lower and St. Paul largely 50¢ lower for the week, although the Saturday top at St. Paul was 75¢ under the corresponding day of the preceding week.

The sharp declines up to midweek at most of the markets under review brought prices to the lowest point of the year. At Chicago Wednesday's average cost at $7.45 was 15¢ under May 28, the previous low spot, and the lowest since early in 1916. On the same day St. Paul's average cost dropped to $6.90, going under $7 for the first time this year. Heavy packing sows at $5.75 to $6.25 marked the lowest prices on those grades in nearly six years.

Shipping outlet was comparatively narrow at all the western markets, largely because of relatively low prices and plentiful supplies at eastern packing centers. There was a larger showing of new-crop hogs, most of which were lacking in quality and finish, and a comparative scarcity of choice light and medium weight butchers. The run of heavy packing sows continued liberal, especially at Chicago, St. Paul, and Omaha, but the trade looks for a sharp decrease in arrivals of those classes within the next 15 to 30 days.

Good and choice light and medium weight butchers, which a short time ago sold below top lights, were in good demand, and at the close 200-lb. to 250-lb. weights sold right around the top. On the other hand, the increased proportion of underweights, weighing from 160 lbs. down, lost favor and sold at further discounts from the top.

At the close of the week Chicago had a top of $8.60, with the bulk of all hogs selling at $6.75 to $8.40. Top at East St. Louis on the same day was $8.55, at Kansas City $8.25, at Omaha $7.90, and at St. Paul $8.25.

A more liberal quota of stock pigs was received, and prices slumped generally, Kansas City's decline for the week amounting to 25¢ to 50¢. Lighter weights were in best demand. At the close stock pigs averaging 130 lbs. down sold at St. Paul mostly at $8 to $8.50, while $8 took the best at Kansas City, Omaha, and East St. Louis, with most sales on country account below that figure.

SHEEP RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Sheep.—Light runs were the rule throughout the week, the total for 10 large primary markets being 54,500 under that of the previous week, and 76,000 below a year ago. This decrease, no doubt, was due partially to range lamb owners withholding shipments in anticipation of the lowered freight rates on long hauls announced as effective Sept. 20.

Since the end of August there has been a strong upward price trend, reflecting in part a comparatively healthy set of dressed lamb markets, but partially attributable to moderate receipts and an active demand for feeding stock.

Best fat lambs sold at Chicago at the week-end $1.50 to $1.75 above the low spot at the close of last month and generally 75¢ higher than a week earlier. Other markets under review gained rather more, with the exception of East St. Louis where an advance of 25¢ to 50¢ was reported.

Matured muttons trailed the upturn at most points, regardless of the light proportion of sheep in the run. At Kansas City, however, where sheep sold very low a fortnight ago, fat wethers and ewes showed net gains last week of $1 to $1.50 per 100 lbs. Killers competed with feeder buyers for second cuts of range lambs. Finishers who, late in August, paid $7 at Chicago for best feeding lambs, were reluctant to go above that figure, but with killers taking lambs on the fleshy feeder order as high as $8 the countryward movement from Chicago last week included few good feeders below $7.25 and the best brought $7.50.

Choice western lambs at Chicago sold up to $10.25 with best natives at $9.75 and $10 compared with an extreme top of $8.50 on the August low spot. Heavy fat ewes which then sold as low as $2 have advanced until last week few were obtainable at either Chicago or the River markets below $3 or $3.50. Recent receipts carried few feeding sheep or yearlings.

Opening, Sept. 19.—With a run of 30,000 cattle at Kansas City, 24,000 at Chicago, and 18,000 at Omaha, beef steers and butcher she stock were generally 15¢ to 25¢ lower with the exception of dry-fed yearlings and a few of the best dry-fed, more aged steers which held about steady. Bulls declined 25¢ at Chicago, but were generally steady at other markets.

Veal calves were $1 lower at East St. Louis and unevenly steady to 50¢ lower at other points. Stockers were generally steady.

With moderate receipts, hogs sold mostly 10¢ to 15¢ higher with Omaha reporting a 25¢ advance. Top at Chicago was $8.75 with bulk at $6.85 to $8.60. East St. Louis also reported an $8.75 top with $8.45 the limit at Kansas City, $8.25 at St. Paul, and $8.15 at Omaha.

Fat lambs opened unevenly 25¢ to 75¢ lower except at Kansas City, where, with only moderate receipts, prices were weak to 10¢ lower. Western lambs topped at $10 at Chicago, $9.90 at Kansas City, and $9.50 at Omaha. Natives topped at $9.25 at Chicago. Fat sheep were in limited supply and held generally steady. Best light ewes brought $4.75 at Chicago and Kansas City. Desirable feeding lambs sold steady at Chicago with a $7.50 top, and slow to easier at Omaha with a quotable top of $7.

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Sept. 17 amounted to 176 bales weighing 48,308 lbs. and valued at $5,505. Imports at Boston during the same week totaled 1,527 bales, weighing 396,729 lbs. and having a valuation of $43,295.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Sept. 16.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,957	33	20,199
East St. Louis	3,469	433	672
Fort Worth	2,197	524	600
Indianapolis	1,053	474	594
Kansas City	20,767	1,943	8,275
Oklahoma City	1,663	190	.....
Omaha	14,752	.....	28,394
St. Joseph	2,273	.....	3,277
St. Paul	6,286	784	2,490
Sioux City	7,307	512	1,036
Wichita	757	193	.....
Total	66,481	5,086	65,537
Previous week	55,422	3,422	123,042
Same week last year	101,154	5,366	136,792
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	71	.....
Illinois	12,281	1,588	10,888
Indiana	1,548	.....	7,197
Iowa	12,891	1,402	11,816
Kansas	4,019	214	1,185
Kentucky	135	.....	1,609
Louisiana	63	.....	.....
Michigan	1,229	.....	5,716
Minnesota	926	144	803
Missouri	8,602	542	10,410
Nebraska	13,228	.....	12,097
New York	96	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	128
Ohio	4,053	474	1,950
Oklahoma	2,688	592	600
Pennsylvania	2,462	.....	.....
South Dakota	473	.....	.....
Tennessee	29	.....	.....
Texas	1,520	59	.....
Virginia	30	.....	.....
West Virginia	40	.....	125
Wisconsin	168	.....	1,013
Total	66,481	5,086	65,537

MONTHLY STORAGE REPORT SHOWS REDUCTIONS IN HOLDINGS.

Stocks of Frozen Beef, Butter and Cheese at Low Point on the First of September.

The outstanding features of the Sept. 1 cold-storage report are the great reduction in stocks of lard that occurred during August, the material reduction of frozen and cured meats, and the below-normal holdings of creamery butter and American cheese.

The movement of lard into consumption and into trade channels during August amounted to 138,748,000 lbs. The holdings on Sept. 1 totaled 149,671,000 lbs., compared with 194,490,000 lbs. on Aug. 1. The amount of lard produced during the month totaled 93,929,000 lbs.

The movement out of storage of frozen and cured meats for the month of August totaled 363,322,000 lbs., or 12,111,000 lbs. per day, leaving on Sept. 1 a total quantity in storage of 699,537,000 lbs. The reduction in stocks of frozen pork was unusually heavy. The holdings on Sept. 1 amounted to 103,722,000 lbs., compared with 149,435,000 lbs. on Aug. 1, a reduction of 45,713,000 lbs., which added to the 18,066,000 lbs. frozen during the month makes a total into-consumption and trade movement of 63,779,000 lbs.

With the exception of miscellaneous meats, comprising trimmings and edible offal, all varieties of meats show substantial reductions when compared with the stocks on Sept. 1, 1920. The 48,758,000 lbs. of frozen beef held on Sept. 1 was the smallest quantity held since the beginning of the bureau's reports in 1916.

BUTTER STOCKS BELOW NORMAL.

The holdings of creamery butter and American cheese ordinarily reach their highest point every season on Sept. 1. This season, however, creamery butter stocks on Sept. 1 amounted to but 92,396,000 lbs. compared with 115,558,000 lbs. last year and a five-year average of 112,059,000 lbs. American cheese holdings were 46,706,000 lbs. compared with 60,372,000 lbs. in 1920 and a five-year average of 66,219,000 lbs. Nearly all varieties of cheese showed substantial reductions from last year's holdings.

All classes of frozen poultry except broilers showed decreases during August. The seasonal movement of broilers into storage began with a net increase in stocks of 1,805,000 lbs.

The cold-storage holdings of eggs on Sept. 1 amounted to 7,207,000 cases. This was a net reduction during the month of August of 398,000 cases, or 5.2%. The average August reduction in the past has been only 377,000 cases, but the average percentage of reduction has been 5.5%.

Tobacco Crop in Greece Expected to be Below Last Year's Production.

Official estimates of the 1921–22 tobacco crop in Greece indicate that it will be less than the 1920–21 production, reports the American consul at Athens. The 1921–22 crop is placed at 63,775,900 lbs., compared with 89,494,640 lbs. for the 1920–21 crop.

Of Greek stocks abroad it is estimated that 2,822,500 lbs. are held in London and about 22,572,000 lbs. are held in Germany.

Climatic conditions in Greece thus far are considered favorable, except in Macedonia, where replanting was delayed on account of rains in May and June. If the weather continues fair and dry until September the crop will be safe and of fair quality.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on Sept. 1.

Commodity.	1921	1920	1919	Aug. 1, 1921	Aug. 1, 1920	Aug. 1, 1919
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	92,396,002	115,557,906	131,388,414	82,837,934	101,454,601	123,545,670
Packing stock	2,639,918	3,548,208	3,313,610	2,703,934	2,969,924	3,073,741
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	46,706,496	60,371,591	76,660,790	41,283,502	51,512,107	62,645,144
Swiss, including block	3,348,988	3,994,589	2,788,913	2,910,271	3,054,797	2,017,211
Brick and Munster	1,655,648	2,254,160	827,700	1,671,479	2,064,786	815,020
Limburger	1,092,040	1,400,673	1,134,899	957,382	1,097,171	834,344
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	3,511,997	5,689,156	6,639,413	3,474,181	5,761,848	6,957,458
Cream and Neufchatel	389,851	275,810	242,473	291,880	225,592	333,758
All other varieties	6,270,503	6,271,759	4,294,428	5,728,365	6,315,083	4,761,518
EGGS.						
Cases	7,207,200	6,371,938	7,684,916	7,604,995	6,871,930	7,849,778
Frozen (pounds)	27,579,527	21,901,149	21,016,755	27,952,080	20,054,647	19,023,799
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds)						
Broilers	4,850,371	4,134,609	6,081,415	3,045,542	2,690,855	6,155,519
Roasters	2,117,627	1,723,706	5,045,835	3,589,138	2,603,785	7,260,089
Fowls	2,578,307	5,002,193	4,897,322	3,112,248	5,238,803	7,349,049
Turkeys	2,917,830	1,183,401	3,200,459	3,836,038	1,799,612	4,390,033
Miscellaneous varieties	7,548,747	9,287,215	13,692,589	7,613,638	10,030,818	15,418,095
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	48,757,786	67,010,180	162,069,316	66,262,035	77,468,708	159,278,573
Pork, frozen	103,721,849	129,197,356	90,509,793	149,434,597	161,803,702	131,137,303
Lamb and mutton, frozen	5,930,103	11,021,173	7,816,999	6,750,622	2,298,580	7,263,304
Beef, cured	8,477,905	13,508,532	35,525,991	9,952,929	14,955,713	30,943,145
Beef, in process of cure	8,707,303	9,202,620	[1]	7,876,174	8,661,718	[1]
Pork, dry salt, cured	119,762,231	256,136,612	338,270,372	134,458,631	300,074,398	366,546,935
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	83,040,042	60,296,287	[1]	97,052,512	81,253,493	[1]
Pork, pickled, cured	128,181,930	165,399,164	341,723,586	129,704,163	164,453,495	384,763,765
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	192,957,449	195,982,033	[1]	216,919,050	225,442,683	[1]
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	79,729,788	69,471,253	85,358,356	80,994,943	78,669,624	91,447,779
Lard	149,671,445	170,773,674	87,947,452	194,490,400	191,530,582	100,477,624

[1] Prior to 1920 cured meat and meat in process of cure were combined.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	August, 1921.	August, 1920.	August, 1919.	July, 1921.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.
Beef frozen	7,715,741	7,711,830	59,821,655	7,258,005	10,203,902	30,600,280
Pork frozen	18,065,802	25,308,573	13,142,805	29,406,551	38,697,376	24,404,974
Lamb and mutton, frozen	728,371	2,398,143	930,608	663,035	741,851	981,240
Beef cured	8,406,218	8,294,998	19,055,434	8,418,123	8,739,137	13,949,872
Pork dry salted	79,283,398	59,691,674	105,042,017	104,267,030	66,714,993	158,900,435
Pork pickled	130,248,653	132,478,474	103,393,365	163,672,248	158,512,728	151,863,051
Lard produced	93,929,315	76,451,709	54,891,341	117,322,212	104,037,466	85,419,566

Holdings by Sections, Sept. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	15,737,654	26,605,166	792,337	32,568,159	10,643,052	1,721,746	1,136,406	3,188,482
Packing stock	1,221	125,109	501,179	1,105,811	832,141	16,600	2,708	55,149
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	3,507,669	17,255,960	1,604,915	16,758,777	1,532,998	1,045,174	477,654	4,523,349
Swiss, including block	875	948,309	49,507	1,967,401	100,415	28,668	11,938	241,875
Brick and Munster	878	101,823	9,269	1,131,173	204,189	10,941	8,594	188,781
Limburger	.....	280,424	1,975	708,409	16,208	6,964	2,344	75,716
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	196,940	1,112,042	55,258	1,906,585	195,971	.....	30,192	15,009
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	295,916	31	55,812	7,786	814	17,084	12,378
All other varieties	117,177	3,490,433	40,198	2,231,379	123,278	95,119	13,303	159,616
EGGS.								
Cases	603,107	2,251,732	81,986	2,030,893	1,276,778	385,890	111,811	465,003
Frozen (pounds)	767,297	10,947,881	584,989	8,146,661	3,391,834	377,627	2,420,952	942,286
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	192,345	2,266,832	63,443	818,680	512,802	136,856	73,513	755,900
Roasters	66,527	1,244,966	41,987	523,611	103,241	62,896	11,597	62,802
Fowls	107,559	1,378,417	113,063	409,302	264,368	85,333	61,082	159,183
Turkeys	250,178	1,491,463	85,258	420,774	267,317	42,236	18,963	341,641
Miscellaneous varieties	320,886	5,665,501	34,709	706,943	369,142	81,683	63,685	306,198
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	4,592,037	10,597,899	990,281	21,514,643	6,740,152	1,334,856	899,431	2,088,487
Pork, frozen	14,527,644	12,837,361	1,472,305	37,089,714	27,538,712	3,244,970	1,834,690	5,176,453
Lamb and mutton, frozen	897,101	3,345,252	116,449	659,732	369,493	82,431	159,349	300,296
Beef, cured	547,789	3,020,984	212,374	2,964,618	1,336,971	60,308	47,965	286,896
Beef, in process of cure	673,533	2,190,595	129,367	4,125,918	1,233,575	168,068	78,514	107,733
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,991,358	3,092,662	3,117,169	54,400,246	51,963,899	4,069,734	179,570	947,593
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,806,947	2,525,107	1,432,513	33,810,337	40,995,028	1,495,199	155,506	819,405
Pork, pickled, cured	7,875,679	11,430,585	3,127,672	49,509,627	45,724,965	4,322,838	2,303,396	3,887,168
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	10,157,700	17,799,225	3,956,853	66,123,562	81,229,004	4,927,008	4,050,678	4,713,419
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,229,449	6,430,487	1,094,847	36,850,985	25,630,003	2,849,359	1,204,417	2,440,241
Lard	8,424,074	6,862,274	1,236,967	86,934,236	35,661,910	2,013,668	3,760,182	4,778,134

COMPARATIVE COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF AMERICAN CHEESE.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Date.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 1	28,558	31,855	66,784	19,823	53,168
February 1	18,908	22,113	56,298	15,486	43,631
March 1	13,373	15,560	37,743	9,837	34,039
April 1	8,443	9,842	27,965	6,750	23,431
May 1	6,546	7,928	17,736	6,027	16,963
June 1	7,301	11,626	20,395	12,478	13,502
July 1	16,357	34,159	30,054	37,501	29,654
August 1	31,569	67,595	48,804	62,645	51,512
September 1	46,776	91,545	55,742	76,661	60,372
October 1	49,579	90,671	42,065	81,359	55,007
November 1	45,713	78,087	33,402	72,889	48,566
December 1	37,080	75,166	25,625	62,508	39,921

COMPARATIVE COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN POULTRY.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Date.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 1	.....	32,184	64,557	108,722	87,512
February 1	.....	35,601	68,238	119,675	92,253
March 1	.....	27,766	56,950	109,627	78,421
April 1	.....	25,988	44,115	92,897	61,436
May 1	17,847	67,242	26,523	71,162	40,525
June 1	6,559	64,286	18,929	55,616	30,535
July 1	6,216	60,194	17,652	49,212	24,790
August 1	7,032	54,132	18,756	40,573	22,364
September 1	8,882	56,093	23,034	32,918	21,331
October 1	20,041	46,737	29,798	30,492	22,953
November 1	31,175	51,743	44,433	33,139	31,070
December 1	27,139	49,561	71,238	54,749	49,046

Dairy and Poultry

FANCY BUTTER SHORTAGE CAUSES RAPID PRICE ADVANCES.

Markets Easier at Close—Larger Quantities of Storage Stock Used—Danish Butter Lower.

Prices of 92 score butter advanced 1½¢ to 3¢ during the week ending Sept. 17 due to a shortage of fancy butter. The shortage was largely the result of the poor quality of receipts and to some exteut of decreased production. Taken as a whole, receipts were large enough to supply the demand, but the quautity of fancy butter was so small that buyers had difficulty in supplying their needs. The hot weather of the past few weeks brought about the shortage of fancy stock at a time when consumption was a little above normal because of the returning vacationists. There was keen competition among the buyers to get what fancy butter was offered, and with jobbers buying ahead of their needs speculation was aroused by the steady advance.

Another factor which caused buyers to take goods confidently was the firm statistical position of the market. Production is both lighter than in recent weeks and lighter than at the corresponding time last year, according to latest available reports from manufacturers. Storage holdings in the entire country Sept. 1 were about 21,500,000 lbs. less than last year compared with a shortage of about 15.000,000 lbs. last month. The trade generally expected that the already large shortage of last month would be cut to some extent. Consequently when the report showing a greater shortage was issued, demand was much improved.

ACCUMULATION OF UNDERGRADES.

The market on undergrades did not share in the activity of fine butter. To the normal supply, which was sufficient to meet buyers' requirements, was added some butter, which was expected to be fine but which came in during the week showiug poor quality. This turned the market on undergrades much in the buyer's favor. Receivers endeavored to move their high-cost goods showing poor quality at profitable prices, and some receivers stored rather than take a loss, but buyers were able to get too many concessions and preferred using storage butter, which they either had bought at a lower cost or could buy at cheaper prices. Throughout the week undergrade butter, especially cars of centralized, was held at about 1¢ above buyers' views. The result was a gradual accumulation ef undergrades which made it necessary to move some of the butter into storage.

All eastern markets were slightly easier at the close of the week, Chicago alone remaining firm, except on undergrades. The dragging effect of the undergrades, the early use of storage butter and disquieting reports of Danish markets were the contributing factors producing this change. The dragging effect of the undergrades had a tendency to check the advances. The Danish market was reported to have dropped recently to such a level as to make shipments to New York probable. A small shipment of 77 casks arrived at New York recently, and another shipment of about 1,000 casks was made on the *Frederick VIII*, which sailed from Copenhagen on Sept. 16. These shipments in themselves are probably not heavy enough to have had any material effect on the market, but they did have a sentimental effect as a reminder that more and larger shipments are a possibility.

Dealers are a little more inclined to take present profits ou their holdings when they recall what happened to the profits on their storage butter last year because of heavy shipments of the Danish product, and as a result storage butter was used rather freely during the week. Buyers used storage butter because it was cheaper and enabled them them to hold retail prices down so that consumption might be kept as large as possible and because they preferred it to the accumulating undergrades of irregular quality. Some large retailers and chain stores are reported to be selling storage butter at a price barely higher than cost. Owners of storage butter began to sell because they could get a reasonable profit.

BRISK TRADING DURING WEEK ON PRIMARY CHEESE MARKETS.

Tone on Distributing Markets Not So Settled—Further Advances Expected to Halt Sales.

Regardless of advances on Wisconsin cheese boards which occurred on Sept. 12, trading during the week ending Sept. 17 was active at primary markets aud large quantities of goods were moved.

The advance, which averaged over a full cent, was not looked for by many dealers, and early in the week it was predicted that trading would be checked by such an increase in prices. However, actual business began taking place on a fairly firm basis, and coutinued brisk throughout the week. Orders from southern trade were numerous, some of them for immediate shipment and others for storage purposes.

The general feeling among Wisconsin dealers seems to be that a good fall trade will result if the prices prevailing at present continue. but that much more of an advance will halt sales materially. The weather is cool in Wisconsin with plenty of rain, and feed conditions are improving right along.

DISTRIBUTING MARKETS LESS FIRM.

Reports from distributing markets indicate that conditions there were somewhat less settled than in the country. Although early in the week the advances in Wisconsin were generally accepted as in line with market conditions a more or less unsettled tone and a lack of confidence in price changes were evident after a few days. Orders at distributing markets were much lighter than at Wisconsin points, even from the same sections of the country and this failure of business to pick up accounted for a good many differences of opinion.

Another factor which perhaps had some bearing on this situation, was the tendency of some buyers to prefer storage stocks even at prices slightly higher than fresh. This, together with the fact that there was enough lower-cost cheese left over on the markets to take care of a good share of the week's immediate needs, resulted in few sales at prices in line with the advances made early in the week.

A Decision of the Swiss Federal Food Office, dated Aug. 5 and effective Aug. 15, provides that a license must be obtained from the "Office Federale du Lait" at Berne for the importation of fresh butter (salted or unsalted), cream, melted salt butter, and soft and hard cheese.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	42½	40¾	42	43	44
Tuesday	43½	41¾	43½	43½	43¾
Wednesday	44½	42½	44	44	43¼
Thursday	44½	43	45½	44	43½
Friday	44	43	44½	44	44½
Saturday	44	42	44½	44	44½
Average for week.	43.83	42.13	44.00	43.75	43.91
Previous week	41.80	39.80	41.60	42.20	42.87
Corresponding week last year	58.75	56.04	59.29	59.08	65.08

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twius.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–21½	18½–19	20½–21½	21½	18¾
Tuesday	20–21½	19 –19¾	20½–21½	21½	19
Wednesday	20–21½	19 –19¾	20½–21½	21¼	19
Thursday	20–21½	19 –19¾	20½–21½	21	19
Friday	20–21½	19 –19¾	20½–21½	21½	19
Saturday	20–21½	19 –19¾	20½–21½	21½	19
Average for week.	20.75	19.27	21.00	21.33	18.96
Previous week	20.50	18.60	21.00	19.62	17.75
Corresponding week last year	27.65	26.25	28.94	30.50	26.16

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37	Friday	37½
Tuesday	37¼	Saturday	37½–38
Wednesday	37¼		
Thursday	37½	Average	37.38

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Sept. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,541,326	11,575,942	10,378,735
Receipts since Jan. 1	426,381,580	414,840,254	378,688,714
Put into cold storage	2,185,002	2,604,492	1,303,501
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,895,876	1,670,587	2,055,891
Change during week	−710,874	+933,905	−752,390
Total holdings	58,543,296	59,254,170	66,697,727
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,474,464	2,987,046	2,877,590
Receipts since Jan. 1	133,831,215	130,356,751	124,021,051
Put into cold storage	1,806,231	1,200,723	919,381
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,254,693	830,234	1,373,208
Change during week	+551,538	+370,489	−453,827
Total holdings	17,864,218	17,312,680	20,215,407
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,183,624	4,387,911	3,156,073
Receipts since Jan. 1	117,212,983	113,029,359	113,112,312
Put into cold storage	1,740,608	2,097,959	1,710,460
Withdrawn from cold storage	983,530	737,122	1,327,035
Change during week	+757,078	+1,360,837	+383,425
Total holdings	16,954,672	16,197,594	15,407,667
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	207,184	224,542	172,940
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,912,980	12,705,796	11,475,458
Put into cold storage	27,792	35,908	31,541
Withdrawn from cold storage	106,925	70,572	149,151
Change during week	−79,133	−34,664	−114,607
Total holdings	3,405,723	3,484,858	2,857,543

Norway May Offer Market for American Condensed Milk.

Norway may offer a good market this winter for American condensed milk and margarin stocks and oils, reports the American consul at Bergen, as the unusually short crop of hay in Norway is forcing many farmers to reduce their dairy herds, thus creating a shortage of milk and butter.

A list of condensed milk importers and wholesale dealers in Bergeu, Norway, will be sent to anyone interested upon request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR SEPTEMBER.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Family trade.	At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Per cent.*
Alabama	Birmingham		7.5-12.5	12-15	15-20	16-20	4.0
	Mobile		7.5-10	8-14	10-16	10-16	3.5
Arkansas	Little Rock		8.75	10	12	12	3.5-4.0
Arizona	Phoenix					13	
California	San Francisco	6.68	9.8325	11	14	13	3.75-4.0
	Los Angeles	6.77	12.5	13	14	14	4.0
	San Diego	7.69	11.625	13-14	15-16	14-15	3.8
Colorado	Colorado Springs	6.49	8.125-8.75	11	12	13-14	3.4-3.7
	Denver	4.51	6.25 -7.5	7-9	9-11	8-11	3.3-3.7
Connecticut	Hartford	7.78-8.06	11	13	15	15	3.8
	Bridgeport		10	13	15	15	3.5
	New Haven	8.06	11	13	15	15	3.8
District of Columbia	Washington	6.98-7.24	10	11	14	10-14	3.5
Florida	Jacksonville	7.99-9.73	12.5	14	18-22	18-22	3.5-4.5
	Miami	14.18	17.5		20-25	25	3.5
	Tampa	9.99-11.24	15	15-16	18-20	20-25	4.0
Georgia	Atlanta	6.02	8.75-10	10-12.5	15-20	14-15	4.0
Illinois	Chicago	4.36-4.51	7-8.75	11-12	12	12	3.5
	Peoria	3.86-4.72	8	8-10	12	10-11	3.5
Indiana	Evansville	5.69	8.75	11.5	13	13	3.7
	Indianapolis	4.15	8.75	10-10.5	12	11-12	3.6-3.8
	South Bend	3.65	7.5		9	9	3.8
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	4.90	8	9	12	10-12	3.7
	Davenport	6.88	8.7	12	14	14	3.8
	Des Moines	5.27	8.75	10	12	12	3.7
	Dubuque	5.72	7.55		11	11	3.25-3.6
	Sioux City	5.16	7.5	11	12.5		3.6
Kansas	Topeka	4.30	8.7	8-10	12-12.5	9-12	3.6
	Wichita	4.51-4.94	8.75	8-9	10	10	3.6
Kentucky	Lexington	6.49-6.99	10	12.5	16	15-18	4.0
	Louisville	4.79	7.5	9	11	11	3.8-4.0
Louisiana	Alexandria	5.01	8.75	10	15	15	4.0
	New Orleans	8.04	11.25	14	16	16	3.9-4.0
	Shreveport	6.25	10	12	12-18	20	
Maryland	Baltimore	5.86-6.36	10.5	12	12		4.0
	Cumberland	7.99-8.88	11.5	13	15	15	3.8
Massachusetts	Pittsfield	7.26	9	11	13	10-13	3.7
	Boston	8.81	10.75	14	15.5	15.5	3.7
	Fall River		10-11	10-11	13	13	3.3
	Springfield	7.99	11	13	15		3.7
Michigan	Battle Creek	7.09	10.5	10.5	12	12	3.8
	Bay City	5.37		10	12	12	
	Detroit	5.82	10.5	12	13	13	3.4-3.7
	Grand Rapids	4.86	7.5	9	11	10-11	3.6
	Kalamazoo	6.83-6.88	10.5	11	13	13	3.8
Minnesota	Duluth	6.23	7.5	11	12-13	13	3.5
	Minneapolis	5.05-5.37	8.75	9.5	11	11	3.5
	St. Paul	5.59					
Missouri	Kansas City	4.94-5.85	8.75-10	11-13	14	14	3.6-4.0
	St. Louis	5.61	10.25	11	13	13	3.5-3.6
Montana	Butte	4.88	7.5-8.75	8.75-10	12.5	12.5	3.6
	Billings	4.51	6.25	8	11	10	3.25
Nebraska	Lincoln	4.60	8	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Omaha	4.84	6.875	9-12	12-13		3.2-3.8
New Jersey	Newark		10	12		13	3.6
	Trenton	5.74	9	11	11	13	3.6-3.8
New York	Albany				14	16	
	Buffalo	6.83	10	11	13	13	
	New York	[2] 8.81	10.75-11	14-15	15	15	3.6
	Rochester	6.71	10	11.5	13	13	3.7
North Carolina	Asheville	6.62	11	12		15	4.0
	Raleigh	8.21	12.5	15	18	18-20	4.0
North Dakota	Fargo		7	10		12	3.5
	Jamestown	5.37	8.75	9	11	11	3.5
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	4.51	8.75	10	15-18	12-15	3.7-4.0
	Tulsa	3.76-4.90	8.75	11	16	14-16	4.0
Ohio	Akron	6.45	9.5	10	12	12	3.5
	Cincinnati	5.80	10.5	12	13	12	3.9
	Cleveland	5.91-6.02	8.75	11.5	13	13	3.5
	Columbus	5.42	9.5	11	12	12	3.8
	Toledo	5.16	9	9.5	11	9.5-11	3.5
Oregon	Portland	4.51	8.75	9	12-13	9-11	3.8-4.0
Pennsylvania	Erie	6.81	10.5	12	12	12	3.6
	Philadelphia	5.74-5.80	8.5-10	10	11	11	3.25-3.8
	Pittsburgh	6.23	10.75	12.5	14	15	3.5
	Scranton	4.77	10	12	13	13	
Rhode Island	Newport	8.81	13	13	15	15	3.94
	Providence	8.81	12	14	15		3.6-3.9
South Carolina	Charleston	7.99	13	15	18	18	
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4.30	7.5	8	10		
Tennessee	Chattanooga	3.76-4.15	10-11.25	12	12-15	12-16	4.0
	Memphis	7.48	8.75-11.25	12	15-17		4.1-4.3
	Nashville	4.62	8.75	12	15	14	4.2
Texas	Dallas	6.02	6.25	10	15	12	4.0
	El Paso	7.63	12.5	13	18	16-18	3.7
	Galveston	6.98	11.25	12.5	16-18	16	4.0
Utah	Salt Lake City	5.48-5.86	6.75	11	12.5	13	3.6-4.0
Vermont	Burlington	4.84	7.5	9	11-12	10	3.3-4.1
Virginia	Richmond	8.79-8.92	11	13	14	14-18	3.5-3.7
Washington	Spokane	5.48	8.5	10	12	12	3.8
	Tacoma	5.27	8.33	10	12.5	12-13	3.6
West Virginia	Clarksburg	6.88	10	13.5	15	16	3.8
	Wheeling	6.23	11.25	13	15	15	3.6
Wisconsin	Beloit	3.22	5.75	8	9	9	3.5-3.7
	Milwaukee	4.34	7	7.5	9	9	3.5-3.6
	Wausau	3.55		6.5	8	8	3.5

[1] These prices represent standard, or grade "B," milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	12	$2.00-3.92	$3.15
Middle Atlantic	11	1.98-3.10	2.64
East North Central	12	1.15-3.00	2.13
West North Central	19	1.44-2.80	2.15
South Atlantic	21	2.00-6.41	3.21
East South Central	6	1.42-3.18	2.27
West South Central	9	1.67-3.77	2.57
Mountain	5	1.73-2.77	2.20
Pacific	9	1.80-3.28	2.63
United States	104	1.15-6.41	2.52

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per qt. by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of August and September Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Average for— Sept., 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1920.
New England	10	$3.77	$3.84	$4.30
Middle Atlantic	8	3.12	3.13	3.87
East North Central	20	2.47	2.64	3.49
West North Central	18	2.41	2.45	3.45
South Atlantic	11	3.73	3.70	4.45
East South Central	6	2.54	2.81	3.43
West South Central	9	2.65	2.63	4.39
Mountain	5	2.51	2.49	3.34
Pacific	9	2.88	2.84	3.68
United States	96	2.84	2.88	3.79

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per ½ pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	19	27	15	
New York	18	28	19	
Philadelphia	13-14	28	20	24
Pittsburgh		25		
Cincinnati	15		13	
Chicago	23	25	16	24
Minneapolis		23	13	13
St. Louis	18-20	25	17	10
Washington	14	28	16-17	20
Jacksonville	25		25	10
Miami			30	20
New Orleans	16-20	30	16-18	14
Memphis		30		20
Portland		21	15	12
San Francisco		24	16	14
Average	17.91	26.16	17.73	16.45

Growers Show Interest in New Standard Grades for Onions.

Onion growers in the Connecticut Valley section of Massachusetts have been showing much interest in the standard grades for onions recommended by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, especially as a basis for shipping point inspection. A representative of the bureau has been cooperating with the Connecticut Valley Onion Growers' Association in educational work concerning the application of the grades.

During the second and third weeks of this month a cooperative inspection service also will be conducted in the shipping section near Middletown, N. Y. Federal inspection officials will work with local officials in demonstrating the use of the onion grades in shipping point inspections.

Rye, wheat, and spelt (Tariff Nos. 1 and 2) may be imported into Germany without license, as from Aug. 18, 1921.

Fruits and Vegetables

MOVEMENT CONTINUES HEAVY ON EARLY FALL MARKETS.

Summer Period Featured by Unusually Large Shipments—Potato Crop Shows Improvement.

The summer movement of leading fruits and vegetables was about 18,000 cars larger than during the corresponding three months of 1920. This gain is accounted for mainly by the activity of the southern peach, melon, and cantaloupe crops.

Shipments of peaches this season increased over 50% because of the heavy movement from Georgia, Texas, and other Southern States. The watermelon movement was the heaviest on record and is likely to reach a final total of 45,000 carloads, compared with an average of 30,000 cars in recent years. Cantaloupe shipments thus far exceed last season by about 3,000 cars owing chiefly to the large output of far Western States.

Even the movement of boxed apples has been heavier so far than last season because of the early beginning of shipments. Volume of the barreled apple movement, however, has fallen behind about one-fourth. Otherwise the shortages of fruit crops in general have been reflected but little in the carlot record. The location and earliness of the crops as well as the high prices have favored active movement. Shipments of vegetables, except onions, cabbage, and lettuce, also have generally exceeded those of last season.

During the first part of September the movement of fruits and vegetables was at about the same rate as a year ago. Weekly volume approached 15,000 cars.

LIGHTER SUPPLIES IN SIGHT.

Crops have been rather inferior in most sections. Only one Eastern State—Connecticut—shows condition of its crops above the average; the Middle West has several States reporting better than average; the far West has the best crop of any section; and all the Northwestern States report general crop conditions better than average.

The September estimate of the total white potato crop shows a general improvement with a gain of 7,000,000 bus., an amount about equal to the crop of such States as Nebraska, North Dakota, or Washington. Maine has about 25,000,000 bus. That State for the past five years has averaged larger potato shipments than any other section. Its market will be wider than ever this season, and Maine potatoes are appearing already in middle western cities. Potatoes along the whole northern potato belt have been doing somewhat better, especially the late maturing part of the crop. The country's total production, however, is still estimated as being far below last year's crop.

The September apple estimate shows a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 bus. on the total commercial crop. Much of the loss is in the Northwest, though that section still has a good crop in sight.

Shortage of onions seems greater than anticipated. The size of the onions was reduced because of drought, and much of the stock offered tends to fall below best market grade. Prices have advanced in city markets fully $1 per 100 lbs. to a general wholesale range of $3.25 to $4.50 per 100 lbs., compared with $2.50 to $3 the middle of August. The strength of the onion market has been one of the leading features of the past four weeks.

Southern truck growers will put in some strong competition toward the end of the potato, onion, and cabbage seasons. Many of them are alive to the northern shortage and are considering increased acreage of these crops. They will make it hard to sell much old stock after March, especially if they have another early season.

SOME LINES SELL LOWER.

A comparison of prices of fruits and vegetables the middle of September with the corresponding time in August shows many declines. Potatoes, f. o. b. country shipping points, now sell at $1.60 to $2.65 per 100 lbs., compared with $2.25 to $3.10 a month ago. General jobbing range of potatoes now is $2 to $3, compared with $3 to $4 on Aug. 15. Cabbage per ton now ranges $40 to $55 wholesale, compared with $60 to $75 a month ago. Choice red fall apples are now selling at $6 to $9 per bbl., the same as a month ago. Inferior and unclassified stock, however, declined about $1 during the month, ranging $3.50 to $5.50 per bbl., compared with $4.50 to $7 in August for similar stock. The bulk of the offerings have been of somewhat inferior grade, the product of a dry season. Winter kinds have been helped by rains and should sort better.

Most other fruits have been in light supply. The best pears have held at $8 to $10 per bbl. and peaches at $3 to $4 per bu. Peaches have declined about $1, but choice stock still brings $4 per bu. Grapes have declined in eastern city markets, losing about one-third of their value since the opening prices in August, with demand rather poor.

Potato Station Opened at Idaho Falls.

To aid in the marketing of the late Idaho white potato crop this season the temporary field station of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates has been reopened at Idaho Falls and will remain open until the close of the season about Apr. 15, 1922.

Daily reports showing carlot movement of white potatoes throughout the country, together with conditions and prices at shipping points and consuming markets, will be issued during the heavy fall movement. The reports thereafter may be issued only three times a week until the close of the season.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 17.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Sept. 17.	Last season to Sept. 17.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	866	377	448	2,863	1,848	35,633
Barreled	1,048	1,890	767	5,147	7,544	71,334
Cabbage	616	452	385	15,925	16,626	32,921
Cantaloupes	495	785	913	24,170	21,342	22,375
Grapes	3,807	2,469	2,852	10,800	11,300	38,565
Lettuce	265	210	368	15,855	11,563	12,481
Onions	809	840	632	10,282	11,265	27,903
Peaches	1,069	2,843	2,039	25,599	19,156	26,964
Pears	1,164	891	805	8,940	8,007	15,158
Potatoes:						
Sweet	846	714	441	3,692	2,422	17,831
White	5,499	4,492	3,398	64,607	57,506	192,909
Tomatoes	528	875	724	14,114	12,109	15,128
Watermelons	291	480	724	43,948	38,801	39,251
Vegetables, (mixed)	304	223	296	11,659	8,985	13,217
Total	17,607	17,541	14,792	257,601	228,474	561,670

Shipments of Grapes Increasing.

Grape shipments for the week ending Sept. 17 totaled 3,807 cars, or nearly 50% more than the previous week. Of this number 3,351 cars were from California. Prices for New York Concords in 12-qt. baskets were about steady in New York City at $1.10 to $1.15, while 4-qt. baskets at Pittsburgh advanced 10¢ to 12¢ to a range of 45¢ to 50¢. Michigan Concords in 12-qt. baskets advanced 15¢ to 20¢ in Chicago to a range of $1.25 to $1.35.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Giants, No. 1, per 100 lbs., Sacked.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Sept. 19.	This season. Sept. 12.	One year ago.
New York	341	$1.85–$1.95	$2.15–$2.25	$1.60–$1.65
Boston	384	[1] 2.00– 2.15	[1] 2.50– 2.65	[1] 1.90– 2.00
Philadelphia	136	2.05– 2.25	2.15– 2.35	1.65– 1.75
Pittsburgh	177	2.35	2.50	1.90
Cincinnati	72	2.85	2.65– 3.00	2.25– 2.35
Chicago	477	[2] 2.50– 2.60	[2] 3.00– 3.15	[2] 2.25– 2.30
St. Louis	146	[3] 2.75	3.15– 3.25	2.70– 2.85
Kansas City	241	[3] 2.35– 2.50	[3] 3.00	[3] 2.50

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Big Stem Jerseys, No. 1, Barrels.

New York	93	$3.50–$3.75	$4.50–$5.00	$5.50–$6.00
Boston	37	4.50– 4.75	4.25– 4.50	5.85– 6.00
Philadelphia	1	4.00	3.50	4.00– 4.25
Pittsburgh	26	4.25– 4.50	4.00– 4.25	5.25– 5.50
Cincinnati	8	4.25– 4.50	3.50– 3.75	5.25– 5.50
Chicago	38	4.75– 5.00	4.00– 4.50	6.00– 6.25
St. Louis	3	[4] 1.00– 1.10	4.50	[4] 1.75– 2.00
Kansas City	6	[4] 1.50	[4] 1.50	

APPLES, New York and Michigan Red Fall Varieties, Barrels.

New York	261	$8.50–$9.00	$8.50–$9.00	$6.00–$6.50
Boston	59	6.50– 7.00		6.00
Philadelphia	57	[2] 2.25– 2.50	[2] 2.50– 2.75	5.50
Pittsburgh	33	[5] 3.00	6.00– 6.25	6.00
Cincinnati	26	[5] 2.50– 2.75	8.00– 8.50	
Chicago	181	[5] 2.75	8.50– 9.00	5.50– 6.00
St. Louis	38	[2] 2.75– 3.00	[5] 2.85	
Kansas City	32	[2] 2.75– 3.00	[2] 2.75– 3.00	[6] 8.50

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Sacked.

New York	125	$3.00–$3.75	$3.50–$4.00	$2.25–$2.50
Boston	45	4.00– 4.25	3.50– 3.75	2.25– 2.50
Philadelphia	92	3.00– 4.00	4.50– 4.75	2.75
Pittsburgh	26	4.00	3.75– 4.00	2.00– 2.25
Cincinnati	8	4.25– 4.50	3.25– 3.50	1.75– 2.00
Chicago	37	[7] 4.25– 4.50	3.15– 3.35	1.75– 2.00
St. Louis	36	[8] 3.25– 3.50		[8] 1.30– 1.35
Kansas City	25	[8] 3.25	[8] 3.25	[8] 1.75– 2.00

CABBAGE, New York, Northern and Western Domestic, bulk, per ton.

New York	28	$45–$50		
Philadelphia	30	40– 45	$45–$50	$12–$18
Pittsburgh	23	30– 35	50	23
Cincinnati	10	60	45	20– 25
Chicago	25	30	[9] 3	10– 11
St. Louis	43	40– 50	50– 55	20
Kansas City	19	[10] 2.25	[10] 2.00–2.25	[10] 1.00–1.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[11] $1.25	[11] $1.50	$1.35–$1.50
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.05– 2.10	2.05– 2.20	2.10– 2.20
Presque Isle, Me.	[10] 1.52– 1.66		
Alliance, Nebr.	[10] 1.65– 1.85	1.50– 1.60	
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Massachusetts Points	3.50– 3.75	3.25– 3.75	1.75– 1.90
APPLES (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.75		

[1] Maine Irish Cobblers.
[2] Carlot sales—Idaho and Colorado stock.
[3] Colorado and Idaho Rurals.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[5] Bushel baskets.
[6] Arkansas Jonathans.
[7] Australian Browns.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] Barrels.
[10] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[11] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

HONEY MARKETS SHOW INCREASED ACTIVITY AND STRENGTH.

Shipments Increasing—More Interest Shown in Extracted Honey—Crop Somewhat Reduced.

Although honey prices showed but little change during the two weeks ending Sept. 14, reports from both producing sections and consuming centers suggest the continuance of the generally stronger market tone which has been in evidence recently, following the long period of dullness and depression. Shipments are increasing at loading points under more active demand and in the distributing markets more interest is being shown by the users of extracted honey.

This greater activity is in part due to the reduced crop in the commercial areas of the West. The yields in California are much below average, being only 38% of last year's record of 87 lbs. per colony. Alfalfa produced poorly, and the yield from citrus and sage was so light that supplies of California white honey are already cleaning up. White Orange Blossom is quoted at 10¢ to 11½¢ in carlots f. o. b. loading points, with White Amber Alfalfa selling at 5½¢ to 6¢ per lb.

CROP HURT BY WEATHER.

Only half a crop is looked for in several of the more important producing areas in the Intermountain Region. Northeastern Idaho, however, reports a good yield. Summer frosts in Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico, excessive rains in some areas, and widespread damage by alfalfa weevils in many States, were largely responsible for the curtailed output. In the southern part of the region, prospects are good for a late nectar flow. Extracted White Alfalfa and Sweet Clover has been selling at 7¢ to 8½¢ per lb. in carlots in the northern portion, while in Arizona White Cotton and Alfalfa mixed is down to 5½¢ to 6¢ per lb. In the Yakima fruit district spray poisoning caused heavy losses of bees. Thousands of colonies were weakened to nonproductiveness and many were killed out completely. American foulbrood has been much in evidence in Washington.

Notwithstanding severe summer droughts, a crop better than the average has been gathered in Texas as a result of early favorable conditions. Some bees are reported as starving but most colonies are in good condition. Texas white extracted honey has been averaging 8½¢ per lb. in large lots, with chunk honey quoted at 12½¢ per lb.

WHITE CLOVER YIELDS ABOVE AVERAGE.

Yields in the white clover belt have generally been above the average, especially in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. They are better than last year east of the Mississippi River and poorer west of it. Commercial producers in the central States have had a good season on the whole. Clover has suffered severely from drought in much of the area. Recent rains have been sufficient in the eastern section to help the aster and other fall plants from which a good flow is expected. There has been an unusal amount of American foulbrood in some districts, nearly wiping out the bees in several areas. In Ohio large lots of White Clover are reported as bringing 7½¢ to 9¢ per lb., although some large beekeepers are holding for 10¢ to 12¢ per lb. and small lots rule considerably higher. The Plains area continues very dry with little on which bees can work. Some feeding will have to be resorted to in these States or many colonies will starve. There is little prospect for fall flow. Large lot prices for white honey f. o. b. loading stations, range 8¢ to 12¢ per lb.

The long-continued drought checked the early nectar flow in the Northeastern section but goldenrod, buckwheat, and aster are helping out the yield. In some sections the yield from goldenrod has been exceptionally good. White honey ranges 8½¢ to 12¢ per lb. in large lots.

The Southeastern States were favored in the early part of the season, but later rain cut the crop of white tupelo in west Florida and dryness reduced the sweet clover yield in Alabama. Goldenrod and Spanish needle should produce a satisfactory fall flow. In Florida where some beekeepers are adding to their colonies as a result of surplus honey on hand and the poor market outlook, a few are selling honey as low as 5¢ to 5½¢ per lb. while others are holding for 10¢. Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia apiaries are generally receiving 7¢ to 10¢ for extracted honey.

There is a widespread feeling among beekeepers that the farm price of honey in commercial quantities is too low compared with prevailing retail prices. The high freight rates are proving very burdensome to producers in the Western States who normally ship their products out of that territory, and are impelling some producers to develop near-by markets. The disposal of the honey crop locally, either through stores or by a direct retail sale, appears to be becoming much more general.

EARLY POTATOES MOVE RAPIDLY.

(Concluded from front page.)

opening quotations, they were high in comparison with old potatoes, which were then selling at $1 to $1.50 per 100 lbs. Beginning at $10 to $12 per bbl., the price of new potatoes fell rapidly to a range of $7 to $9 and continued downward for two months, reaching a range of $2 to $3.25 the middle of June. From then en a recovery set in, prices reaching $3 to $4.75 by the middle of July and $4 to $6 the middle of August. Heavy supplies brought a reaction the last week of August, but shipments decreased and during the first part of September prices again tended upward although they did not reach the highest point of August. Meanwhile, sources of supplies had shifted from the early States to the intermediate sections.

The general level about the middle of September was near $3 per 100 lbs., sacked, for No. 1 Round White stock in city wholesale markets, compared with about $3.50 for similar stock Aug. 15. Prices are now close to the average price a year ago. The controlling force in the month's price changes seemed to be the variation in supplies following increase or decrease of car-lot shipments. Usually at this time of year shipments tend to increase until the height of the digging season is over. Lowest prices of the whole season often follow closely after the peak of the potato shipping movement in October. The course of prices through the season has shown the effect of the early competition with low-priced old potatoes, the rapid marketing of the new crop, the general downward trend of prices for many commodities, and the market reaction to change in volume of supply.

Shipments of Potatoes from the Principal Early and Midseason Shipping States.

From—	To Sept. 17.		Entire season.				
	1921	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Ala.	673	307	140	633	586	91	307
Ariz.	2	.....	2	83	125	69	40
Ark.	78	211	[1] 1,727	339	310	188	221
Fla.	2,317	3,349	1,762	4,284	4,846	2,278	3,351
Ga.	160	262	45	191	271	127	265
Kans.	2,346	1,926	1,243	837	824	1,133	1,977
Ky.	442	698	1,136	717	691	963	1,061
La.	1,086	884	868	1,063	4,045	553	893
Md.	2,099	2,228	[2] 191	2,538	1,144	1,996	2,259
Miss.	105	79	112	160	308	151	82
Mo.	269	217	227	225	201	121	224
N. J.	8,836	11,284	13,574	11,402	6,113	10,484	17,125
N. C.	3,489	3,474	2,760	4,709	5,568	3,346	3,512
Okla.	246	556	.....	663	351	678	591
S. C.	2,482	3,070	1,148	2,440	2,812	1,217	3,070
Tex.	1,039	729	1,391	1,689	2,317	806	730
Va.	18,588	14,917	[2] 7,240	20,440	11,942	12,399	15,177
Peninsula.	.....	.....	[3] 17,928	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	44,257	44,191	51,494	52,413	42,454	36,600	50,885

[1] Includes Arkansas Valley.
[2] See also Peninsula.
[3] Includes parts of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware.

RECENT POTATO PRICE RANGES.

[Per 100 lbs.]

F. o. b. Shipping Points.

Variety.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 15.
Kansas Early Ohios	$1.75–2.50	$1.40–2.25	$0.85–1.15	.....	.....
Nebraska Early Ohios	2.85–3.10	.....	1.50–1.70	$1.30–1.60	$1.75–2.00
New Jersey Giants	2.95–3.10	2.55–3.00	2.15–2.75	1.65–2.15	1.85–2.00
New Jersey Round Whites	.....	3.00–3.40	2.50–3.00	2.35–2.50	2.50–2.65
Idaho Rurals	2.25–2.50	1.85–2.10	1.75–2.00	1.60–1.75	1.50–1.70
Minnesota Early Ohios	.....	2.40–2.70	1.80–2.40	1.70–2.15	1.95–2.15

Jobbing Prices in Consuming Markets.

New Jersey Giants	$3.00–3.85	$2.85–3.65	$2.35–3.50	$1.85–3.00	$2.15–3.00
New Jersey Cobblers	3.00–4.00	3.00–3.90	3.00–3.50	2.45–3.50	3.00–3.25
Idaho Rurals	3.25–4.00	3.00–3.85	2.50–3.50	2.50–3.15	2.50–3.00
Nebraska Early Ohios	3.50–3.75	3.25–3.75	2.50–3.00	2.25–2.75	2.30
Kansas Early Ohios	2.25–3.25	2.00–3.00	1.50–2.50	1.00–1.75	.....
Maine Cobblers	.....	3.00–3.50	2.50–3.25	2.25–2.50	2.25–3.15

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF NEW JERSEY GIANT POTATOES.

[Sacked, per 100 lbs.]

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Year.	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.
1918	Aug. 19	$2.30–2.75	Sept. 23	$2.60–2.85	Sept. 9	$2.20–2.50	Sept. 30	$2.50–2.75
1919	Aug. 18	3.15–3.75	Aug. 18	3.15–3.75	Sept. 22	1.85–2.15	Sept. 29	2.25–2.35
1920	Aug. 9	2.50–2.90	Aug. 30	2.00–2.50	Oct. 4	1.25–1.35	Oct. 18	1.55–1.85
1921	Aug. 1	2.45–2.65	Aug. 15	2.65–3.35	Sept. 5	1.65–2.15	Sept. 12	1.85–2.15

Jobbing Prices in Eastern Consuming Markets.

1918	Aug. 19	$2.25–2.50	Aug. 26	$2.30–2.85	Oct. 14	$1.65–2.10	Oct. 14	$1.65–2.10
1919	Aug. 4	2.70–3.50	Aug. 4	3.50–4.50	Sept. 22	2.25–3.00	Sept. 29	2.75–3.00
1920	Aug. 23	2.00–2.65	Sept. 6	1.75–2.65	Oct. 4	1.40–2.00	Oct. 18	1.75–2.15
1921	Aug. 1	2.65	Aug. 15	3.00–3.85	Sept. 5	1.75–2.65	Sept. 12	1.85–2.65

Grain

SHARP BREAK IN WHEAT PRICES TOWARD END OF WEEK.

All Markets Except Minneapolis Close Lower—Corn Markets Inactive and Heavy.

Wheat prices were strong and higher in the early part of the week ending Sept. 19, but broke sharply later and had recovered but part of the loss when the week ended. Compared with the close of the previous week, prices were lower in all markets except Minneapolis.

The action of the markets throughout the week indicated speculative activity. Sentiment among operators, as reported from Chicago, was rather bearish during the latter part of the week. The sharp decline in foreign exchange was a factor.

The price feature of the week was the strength in the Minneapolis market, which was caused by the milling situation, the demand for cash wheat there not being satisfied by the moderate receipts.

Net price changes for the week in the different futures were as follows: Chicago September wheat 1¢ lower, September corn 1½¢ lower, Minneapolis September wheat 3¾¢ higher, Kansas City 3¢ lower, and Winnipeg October 2¼¢ lower. Chicago December wheat was 1½¢ lower and December corn 1¼¢ lower; Minneapolis December 3⅜¢ higher, Kansas City 1¢ lower, and Winnipeg 1¾¢ lower.

Closing quotations September 19 were as follows: Chicago September wheat $1.25½, September cern 52⅜¢, Minneapolis September wheat $1.47½, Kansas City $1.15, and Winnipeg Octeber $1.42.

Closing December quotations were: Chicago December wheat $1.28 and December corn 53¢; Minneapolis December $1.42¼, Kansas City $1.19¼, and Winnipeg $1.36¾.

DULUTH BECOMES ACTIVE BIDDER.

In the Minneapolis market No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat, on Sept. 19, sold at 12¢ to 17¢ over Minneapolis December, and No. 2 Dark Northern at 7¢ to 14¢ over. Country offerings of wheat were reported as small and the daily receipts were not sufficient for the milling needs. Furthermore, Duluth was bidding actively in the country as a competitor of Minneapolis. This condition was brought about by a demand for spring wheat from eastern mills.

In the Kansas City market No. 2 Dark Hard Winter wheat sold at 9¢ over Kansas City September on the 19th. Milling and export demand for wheat was reported as good for the better qualities.

In Chicago No. 2 Red Winter on Sept. 19 sold at 2¢ to 2½¢ over Chicago September, and No. 2 Hard Winter at ½¢ to 1¢ over. No. 2 Mixed corn sold at ½¢ to ¾¢ over December, and No. 2 Yellow at 1¢ over.

A feature of the market news of the week was an official estimate of the Canadian wheat crop, giving the total at 294,000,000 bus., compared with 263,000,000 as the final estimate a year ago. The estimate issued last week was 6,000,000,000 bus. larger than the July preliminary estimate. This was rather a surprise to the trade. On Sept. 17, it was reported that Canadian wheat was being offered at a working basis, duty paid, at Buffalo. Also sales of Canadian flour in New York were reported on the basis of flour made in this country.

A feature of the news that had a bearish influence last week were the rains in Argentina. The extent of the rains was not reported, but it was taken for granted that they were generally beneficial. Furthermore, a cable stated that the remaining surplus of wheat available for export in Argentina is 48,000,000 bus.

AUGUST EXPORTS SET RECORD.

Very little export business was reported late in the week under review, but some large sales were reported early in the week. An official statement that the export shipments of wheat and flour from the United States during August was 66,963,408 bus., while important, had little effect. This amount constitutes a record for a month's shipments. The total for July and August was 97,000,000 bus. This is estimated by some statisticians as more than one-half of the exportable surplus of the United States.

The visible supply statement issued on Sept. 19 showed a decrease of 4,049,000 bus. of wheat for the week. This made the total 46,149,000 bus., compared with 24,885,000 a year ago.

The corn market was inactive and heavy throughout the week, showing a sagging tendency. The visible supply of corn increased 1,909,000 bus. last week, making the total 12,248,000, compared with 3,287,000 a year ago.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Sept. 17:					
Atlantic ports[1]	903	500	.....	407	290
Gulf ports[2]	3,176	63	3	23	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,906	.....	.....	312	.....
Total	5,985	563	3	742	290
Previous week	5,337	525	4	590	104
Corresponding week last year	7,375	39	.....	812	535
Total July 1 to Sept. 17, 1921	75,304	6,073	323	8,742	2,128
Corresponding period last year	68,517	97	1,990	4,956	10,341

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Taeoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Franeisco.

Ontario Fruit Growers Organize Cooperative Association.

A cooperative fruit-marketing organization which will handle a large proportion of the crop in the fruit-growing districts of Ontario, Canada, has recently completed its organization and is now actively at work, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	130	126½	128⅜	128	126⅛	126½
	Dec.	132¾	129	132¼	130¾	128⅞	129
Corn	Sept.	54⅜	54	54	54⅛	53½	53⅜
	Dec.	54⅞	54½	54½	54½	53½	53⅝
Oats	Sept.	37½	36⅜	37	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛
	Dec.	40⅛	39⅜	40⅛	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	121½	118	120	119¼	117½	117½
	Dec.	123½	120⅜	123	121⅜	119⅝	119⅝
	May	128⅜	125	128⅛	126⅝	124¼	124⅜
Corn	Sept.	44½	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅛	43
	Dec.	47⅛	46¾	47	46⅞	46⅜	46
	May	52⅛	51⅜	51¾	51¼	50⅝	50⅜
Oats	Sept.	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Dec.	38½	37½	37⅜	37⅛	37	36⅝

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week Ending Friday, Sept. 16.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	.....	127¼	129½	129½	127	128
	No. 3	.....	.....	127½	127¾	128¼	125½
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	131	129	129½	129½	127¾	.....
	No. 3	.....	127½	127¼	127¼	.....	124½
Red Winter	No. 2	133½	.....	.....	131	.....	.....
	No. 3	132½	128½	129	129	127½	.....
	No. 4	123½	124	124½	.....	.....	121½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	161	156	157	161	158	158
	No. 2	157	150	150	156	153	153
	No. 3	148	141	143	147	146	146
	No. 4	139	133	134	137	135	133
Northern Spring	No. 1	159	154	153	.....	156	153
	No. 2	157	150	149	147	157	150
	No. 3	.....	139	137	142	136	.....
	No. 4	139	132	130	132	130	130
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	126½	.....	127	.....	133	134
	No. 2	133	130½	129½	132⅜	131½	132⅜
	No. 3	128⅜	126⅜	127	130¼	128¾	127⅝
Hard Winter	No. 1	125⅝	123⅜	123⅜	122½	123	121⅝
	No. 2	125	122½	122⅜	124⅜	122⅜	121⅞
	No. 3	123	121⅜	121½	124⅝	121⅜	122½
	No. 4	123	120	119½	122⅜	119	118⅜
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	121	120	120¾	.....	119⅜	119
Red Winter	No. 2	134	132	134⅜	.....	130	131⅜
	No. 3	128¼	126	126⅜	.....	.....	125½
	No. 4	118	118⅜	119	115⅜	115	113⅝
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	121½	122	.....	121	120
	No. 3	.....	119½	.....	122	124	118
Hard Winter	No. 1	119⅜	118½	121½	121	121⅜	119½
	No. 2	119⅜	117⅜	119⅜	120½	119⅜	118
	No. 3	118	116	117	117	117½	116½
	No. 4	116	116	116½	.....	116	114½
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	118	120	121	119	.....
	No. 2	117	116½	118⅝	119¼	118⅜	117
	No. 3	116	112¾	117	118	117	115⅛
	No. 4	.....	113	116	115	114	113
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	138	137½	142	140	137½	137
	No. 3	130	130½	134	134	131½	131½
	No. 4	123	120	123½	124½	122½	124½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	56¼	55¼	55½	55⅜	55	54½
	No. 2	56¼	55⅜	55½	55⅜	54⅜	54½
	No. 3	55¼	55	55½	.....	.....	.....
Yellow	No. 1	56¼	55⅜	55½	56	55	54½
	No. 2	56	55⅜	55¼	56	55	54¾
	No. 3	55½	54	55½	55¼	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 1	56	55¼	55½	55½	54⅜	54½
	No. 2	56	55¼	55¼	55½	54⅜	54½
	No. 3	.....	55	.....	.....	54½	54¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	50	49½	49	49½	48½	48
	No. 2	.....	49¼	.....	.....	48½	47¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	45	45	44½	.....
	No. 2	.....	45	44½	.....	44⅜	45
Yellow	No. 1	50¼	51	51	.....	50½	.....
	No. 2	.....	51	51	51	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 1	.....	.....	44⅜	.....	44½	44½
	No. 2	.....	44	45½	46⅜	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	44⅜	44½	.....	45	44⅜	44
Yellow	No. 1	45	44⅝	45½	45⅜	44⅜	44
	No. 2	45	44⅝	45	45⅜	44½	44
Mixed	No. 1	44½	44⅜	44⅜	.....	43⅜	.....
	No. 2	44½	44¼	44⅜	.....	.....	43⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	53	52½	52½	52½	53½
	No. 2	53½	52½	.....	52½	52½	53
Yellow	No. 1	56½	54⅜	54½	54	53½	53½
	No. 2	56½	54	54	53⅜	53	53
	No. 3	.....	.....	53	.....	52	.....
	No. 4	53	54	52	.....	51	.....

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	39¾	39½	39½	39½	39	40
	No. 3	37¼	36¼	36	36½	36	36¼
	No. 4	35	34½	34½	35	34½	34¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	36	35½	37½	36	36	35½
	No. 3	35	34	34½	34½	34½	34
	No. 4	.....	33	33¼	33¾	33½	33
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	38	38	38	38½	37½	34
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	34	32⅛	33½	33⅜	33½	33⅜
	No. 4	33	32⅜	33	33	32⅞	32⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	.....	38¼	40	.....	.....	39
	No. 3	38	37½	38	36½	37	.....
	No. 4	36	35½	37	35½	35½	36

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		109¾	107	109	.....	106	106½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	105	101½	101	103	100	99½

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FOR AUGUST.

(Concluded from front page.)

including 732,728 bbls. of wheat flour converted to terms of wheat on the basis above mentioned, amounted to 15,002,585 bus. Canada ranked second, Germany third, and the Netherlands fourth as purchasers of wheat and flour.

The above figures do not include the shipments to European countries via Canada. During August Canada took 13,464,763 bus. of wheat and 13,990 bbls. of flour, the bulk of which was no doubt destined for export to Europe. Under the customs regulations of the United States, however, such shipments are credited to Canada when the shipper does not know or fails to give the ultimate destination of the wheat. The total exports of wheat and wheat flour are given in Table 1.

EXPORTS MADE VIA MONTREAL.

The month of August witnessed a heavy movement of wheat from the United States to Montreal for export to Europe. Approximately 13,000,000 bus. were shipped to Canada from United States border ports, according to statistics obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This statement is peculiarly significant when it is recalled that at this season last year large quantities of Canadian wheat were beginning to arrive in the United States. This diversion in transportation is said to be due to the fact that the all-water route from Chicago, Duluth, and Milwaukee, to Lake Superior ports, then by rail to Montreal, costs 2¾ ¢. per bu. less than the Buffalo and New York route after figuring the premium on American money and the elevator charges at New York. The lake and rail and the all-rail route from Port Arthur and Fort William to Montreal is also said to be more than 5¢. per bu. cheaper than the rate to New York. This fact, together with the exchange situation, still further reduces the cost of shipment and more than offsets the heavy insurance rates from Montreal.

The imports of wheat from Canada into the United States during August amounted to 239,556 bus., compared with 170,274 bus. for the same month in 1920.

Galveston was first in the exports of wheat during the month; more than 20,000,000 bus. being exported through that port. New Orleans was second with 10,000,000 bus., and Chicago third with 9,000,000 bus. The exports of wheat during August through the principal ports are given in Table 2.

Table 1.—Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During August, Showing Destination.

Destination.	Wheat.	Destination.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.		*Barrels.*
Canada	13,464,763	United Kingdom	732,728
United Kingdom	11,705,309	Netherlands	129,074
Germany	11,044,063	Turkey in Europe	125,338
Netherlands	7,493,774	Finland	93,410
Belgium	5,799,925	Cuba	86,306
Italy	5,465,412	Norway	84,063
France	1,170,257	Hongkong	66,394
Japan	513,644	Denmark	59,085
Mexico	338,912	Germany	56,380
All others	1,540,770	All others	439,795
Total for Aug.	58,536,829	Total for Aug.	1,872,573
Total for Aug., 1920	27,693,982	Total for Aug., 1920	1,106,707
Total for 8 mos., 1921	206,602,944	Total for 8 mos., 1921	11,182,195
Total for 8 mos., 1920	99,775,041	Total for 8 mos., 1920	15,256,168

Table 2.—Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During August, by Customs Districts.

Customs Districts.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.
	Bushels.	*Barrels.*
Galveston	20,912,051	54,390
New Orleans	10,519,198	482,988
Chicago	9,418,720	.....
Maryland (Baltimore) [1]	3,833,639	107,011
Oregon (Portland) [1]	3,483,641	157,546
New York	2,891,108	627,531
Wisconsin (Milwaukee) [1]	1,751,955	3,927
Duluth and Superior	1,724,590	.....
Philadelphia	1,142,477	111,437
Sabine	959,900	59
Buffalo	914,265	20
Washington (Seattle) [1]	495,981	155,646
San Antonio	219,360	4,783
Ohio (Toledo) [1]	208,000	.....
All others	146,944	167,226
Total	58,536,829	1,872,573

[1] The principal port is indicated in parenthesis where the customs district embraces more than one port of entry.

CANNER COW MAY OFFER PROBLEM.

(Concluded from front page.)

cline the canner cow led the movement, and up to the present time she has had the rather doubtful distinction of going faster and further along the downward course than almost any other class.

Early last spring the canner cow seemed to have reached the limit of undesirability. Packer buyers declared emphtaically that they had absolutely no use for that class of cattle, and, as a consequence, the canner cow sold for not much more than offal values.

Just about that time, however, a miracle was performed. Most cattle feeders had lost heavily on their fall and winter operations. Spring opened early and prospects for abundant pasturage were bright. In view of these circumstances, to which should be added the compartively low price at which canner cows were selling, some far-sighted graziers thought they saw an opportunity to "turn an honest dollar" by buying such of these thin cows as appeared healthy and sending them out to graze on pasture which might not otherwise be utilized. In any event, the initial investment would be small and the enterprise might afford an opportunity to recoup a part of the losses recently sustained. Other stockmen followed suit, and presently the movement of these cows back to pasture assumed considerable proportions. For the time being the day was saved for the canner cow.

CANNER COWS HELD BACK.

This fall, however, the canner cow problem is likely to recur. Prices of the commoner grades of cattle have declined rather steadily during the summer. This has been true despite the fact that receipts of that kind have been relatively much lighter than they are certain to be during the next few weeks. Several things have tended to keep the canner cow away from central markets. Of these, low market prices and comparatively high transportation charges have been the most important. These two factors, together with an abundance of grass in most sections and a decided lack of demand at market centers, have tended to discourage marketing of canner cows and have encouraged graziers to hold back such stock in the hope that a more opportune time for marketing may occur later in the season.

This policy has been followed not only by farmers in the Middle West and eastern portions of the country but by rangemen as well. The relative scarcity of she stock in general and canner cows in particular in the range cattle marketed thus far this season has frequently been commented on by live-stock market reporters. At one of the large markets which normally receives a fairly steady run of common, light, undersized southern cattle to which the term "canner yearling" has been applied, receipts of that class of stock have been very light for some time past. The chief reason for this lies in the fact that some months ago the market for that class of stock became so demoralized and prices so low that the point was finally reached where shipments of that sort did not return freight and marketing costs.

While this holding back of cannery material has helped to prevent complete demoralization at market centers, it seems reasonable to believe that an accumulation of that class of stock in the country districts will eventually result and that sooner or later some disposition of it must be made. A few weeks hence winter will be upon us. Ranges and pastures will no longer be available for grazing. Both the corn-belt farmer and the range stockman must then round up their herds and send to market all they do not plan to carry over the winter. In addition to that the great dairy sections will probably disgorge numbers of old, wornout cows, which are no longer profitable as producers of calves or butterfat.

When that time arrives what will be the effect of this anticipated flood of common and low-grade stock on live-stock markets and market prices?

The average price of canner and cutter cows and heifers at four leading markets during the week ending July 10, 1920, was $4.92 per 100 lbs. The average price at the same markets during the corresponding week this year was $2.47, a decrease of $2.45, or nearly 50%. The price of canner steers declined in practically the same ratio.

CANNED BEEF EXPORTS SLUMP.

If causes of this movement are sought, the most important one may be found in the fact that exports of canned beef from the United States during the first seven months of this year totaled only 3,992,000 lbs., compared with exports of 21,697,000 lbs. during the corresponding period in 1920. Exports of canned beef during the single month of July last year were over 1,000,000 lbs. greater than similar exports for the entire first seven months of the current year. Largely as a result of this decreased foreign demand for American canned beef the amount of beef proeessed for canning under Federal inspection up to July 31 of this year showed a decrease of nearly 63% compared with the amount so prepared during the corresponding seven months of 1920. In round numbers, this decrease totaled 54,600,000 lbs.

In view of the foregoing, the future of the canner cow does not seem bright. Her age, flesh condition, lack of feeding ability, low market value (both present and prospective) and the relatively high transportation costs are all against her. Furthermore, she lacks suitability for country interfarm and range trading to which younger stock readily lends itself whenever transportation or general economic conditions render marketing through public stockyards unprofitable.

But perhaps another miracle will occur. After all, every new problem carries within itself the germ of its own solution. Perhaps it will be found that country slaughter will provide the most profitable outlet for the thin and common cattle of which the canner cow is typical. While such a course would deny her even the joy of another ride to market, it may easily be possible that she will return her owner a greater profit by yielding her hide on the home ranch.

Hay and Feed

HEAVIER RECEIPTS CAUSE SHARP DROP IN NEW YORK CITY.

Markets Generally Remain Quiet With Demand Limited—Some Export Demand Reported.

Reports from the principal hay markets for the week ending Sept. 17 indicated practically an unchanged conditien from the previous week. Prices fluctuated over a very narrow range except at New York where receipts in excess of the demand resulted in a $2 decline in prices. The best grades of all kinds are in fair demand, but the larger percentage of the hay arriving is of the lower grades and is selling slowly aud at such heavy discounts that many sales do not more than cover freight and selling charges.

The demand continues to be mostly local, shipping demand being curtailed by good pastures and an abundance of lecal forage in most of the consuming sections.

Receipts in carloads at 10 of the important markets were about 350 cars less than the preceding week and were equal to only about 50% of the receipts at the same markets at the corresponding time last year, as is shown in detail in the following table:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Sept. 17.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 18.
New York	286	257	372
Pittsburgh	147	187	.....
Cincinnati	83	115	203
Chicago	237	187	314
Minneapolis-St. Paul	83	89	47
Memphis	9	18	137
St. Louis	133	192	428
Kansas City	187	416	750
San Francisco	129	181	.....
Los Angeles	50	68	122

TIMOTHY PRICES VARY.

Timothy.—While the timothy market held fairly steady there were a few price fluctuations at the various markets. The price of No. 1 timothy declined $2 at New York, but advanced an equal amount at St. Louis and was up $1 per ton at Memphis and Atlanta. The changes were caused almost entirely, however, by the receipts, as there was no marked improvement in the demand. The average price of No. 1 timothy in the principal markets of the country is now about $22.50 per ton, compared with $35 per ten at the corresponding time last year.

Because of the lower quotations some export business was reported at New York, one lot of 5,000 bales of No. 3 timothy in medium bales having been sold to Cuban buyers. Further export sales to Cuba are also reported from New Orleans.

The range in price between No. 1 and No. 2 timothy is now unusually wide, amounting to from $4 to $6 per ton in some markets. This is said to be caused by the comparatively large amount of poor quality hay being marketed at this time, a large part of it being from stacks which have not been properly raked or trimmed before baling. In many instances this poor hay is selling at $8 to $10 per ton, which is not equal to the cost of baling and marketing.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market is practically unchanged, being firm for strictly high-grade hay but weak on the lower grades. Kansas City dealers estimate that ouly about 5% of the alfalfa arriving is of the better grades and that only 10% to 15% of the surplus yet to be marketed will be high-grade hay. Receipts are very light; only 78 cars were received during the week at Kansas City, 37 at St. Louis, and about 15 altogether at Omaha, Chicago, Memphis, and Minneapolis.

The demand is mostly local, as the mills are practically out of the market and there is an abundance of pasture in most consuming sections. Chicago reports that a few cars of choice alfalfa are wanted, but that poor grades are hard to sell. There was fair trading in choice and No. 1 grades at New York, and Kansas City reported some inquiry from the cotton-growing sections. The demand continues light also in the Pacific coast markets, but prices are practically unchanged.

Prairie.—The demand for prairie was very dull and even the best grades sold slowly except at Minneapolis, where five days of rain have practically stopped country loading and shipping and caused firm prices for the few cars received. An abundance of low-priced timothy at Chicago caused a poor demand for prairie at that market and the demand at Kansas City was almost entirely local. Receipts at Omaha were slightly increased and while not large caused a 50¢ decline in the market. But little improvement in the demand is expected until colder weather stimulates feeding.

Straw.—Straw prices were generally lower in the eastern markets and slightly higher in those of the Central West. Only a fair demand was reported. Current prices are quoted as follows: Wheat straw—Philadelpnia $13, Pittsburgh $10.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $10, Minneapolis $7.50, Omaha and Kansas City $8; oat straw—Baltimore $14, Pittsburgh and Chicago $11, Cincinnati and Omaha $9, Minneapolis and Kansas City $8; rye straw (straight)—New York $21, Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $20; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $11.50, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $8.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS SEPT. 17.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Memphis.	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	27.50	26.50	24.00	20.50	27.00	[2] 23.00	24.00	21.00	19.25	24.00	19.00	.....	[2] 14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	25.50	23.00	20.00	25.50	[2] 21.00	20.00	20.00	18.50	22.00	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.00	24.50	22.00	19.00	24.00	[2] 19.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	17.50	.....	[2] 10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	24.50	21.00	19.50	25.00	[2] 21.00	20.00	19.00	18.50	21.00	17.50	.....	[2] 13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	23.00	.....	18.50	.....	.....	18.00	18.50	17.00	19.00	16.00	.....	[2] 11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	16.00	.....	[2] 11.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	26.50	.....	.....	29.00	22.50	24.00	.....	22.00	23.00	20.50	16.00	18.00	17.00	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	19.00	20.00	.....	20.00	21.00	18.00	14.00	14.50	16.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	16.00	18.00	.....	17.00	16.00	16.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	17.00	15.50	12.00	10.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	15.00	13.50	10.00	9.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.00	10.50	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.75	22.50	22.00	23.00	22.50	.....	.....	20.50	17.50	15.75	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	23.75	.....	23.00	24.50	22.50	16.50	15.00	21.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	28.00	29.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	22.00	.....	22.50	16.25	14.50	20.50	17.50	15.25	.....	11.00	10.75	.....	24.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.25	23.75	23.50	24.00	26.00	.....	.....	22.00	21.00	17.25	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	28.00	24.50	29.00	.....	21.00	27.00	24.00	24.00	.....	.....	18.00	39.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	27.00	.....	27.00	.....	20.00	28.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	18.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50	15.00	27.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	23.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	14.00	27.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	18.00	.....	13.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	48.00	47.50	47.00	.....	.....	.....	44.00	46.50	44.00	42.00	39.00	42.50	42.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	48.00	.....	46.25	.....	.....	.....	42.00	46.00	.....	44.75	.....	.....	41.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	45.50	44.50	43.75	.....	38.00	36.00	39.00	44.00	41.25	41.50	.....	.....	.....	38.00	34.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	27.50	27.00	22.50	20.50	.....	24.00	22.00	.....	18.00	17.50	20.00	26.00
Gluten feed	37.91	36.00	36.36	37.00	....	.....	33.15	34.58	33.45	30.15	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.00	31.50	30.50	29.50	29.00	.....	22.00	.....	26.50	23.00	.....	19.00	21.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	28.75	.....	27.00	28.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	26.50	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	32.50	21.00	.....	25.50	.....	[3] 29.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	29.00	28.00	29.50	34.00	.....	.....	25.80	25.90	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	26.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of eash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

INACTIVE DEMAND REFLECTED IN WEEK'S FEED MARKETS.

Much Wheat Feed Going Direct to Consuming Sections—Cottonseed Meal Prices Steady.

The feed demand for the week ending Sept. 17 was very quiet. While mills and manufacturers feel that prices can hardly go lower and are unwilling to make further concessions buyers seem in no hurry to place their orders. Prospects of reductions in freight rates are also having some effect upon spot demand.

There were further reports from both Kansas City and Minneapolis of wheat feeds going to storage. Stocks at lake ports are considerably more than at the corresponding time last year. Stocks of bran and middlings at lake ports on Sept. 16 were approximately 19,500 tons compared with 2,000 tons at the corresponding time last year.

Cottonseed meal prices hold steady on prospects of light production but linseed meal and alfalfa meal are weak and lower. Hominy and gluten feed were dull but prices were but little changed.

Wheat mill feeds.—Brau was weak and generally in poor demaud at most markets. Southwestern mills are still underselling northwestern mills but the margin between their quotations was reduced considerably during the week. Large buyers are slow in contracting stocks; therefore there is but little trading in feed for November aud December shipment. While some feed is going to storage there appears to be a steady movement of feed in split car orders direct to consuming sections which is not being handled through the larger markets.

At present low quotations feeders prefer the straight wheat feeds to the manufactured

mixed feeds, and in some sections are putting in their winter stocks at current prices. New York reported some export inquiry at the low point of the week's quotations. Midlings are in good demand throughout the South and Southeast and at some eastern and central western markets.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The cottonseed meal market was steady during the week at about last week's closing prices. While not so active as immediately following the sharp advance in cotton prices a few days ago, there was a good demand from southern and eastern feeders and from some mixed-feed manufacturers. Export demand was slow, but dealers are of the opinion that export demand will be an important price-making factor later because of the small quantity of meal that it is estimated will be available for export.

Mills are not offering meal freely for November and December shipment, but spot meal is still about $1 higher than meal for deferred shipment. Stocks at mills are light.

LINSEED MEAL DEMAND SLOW.

Linseed meal and cake.—The linseed-meal market was dull, and in a few markets, including Buffalo and Philadelphia, jobbers' prices were from 50¢ to $1 lower. Minneapolis mills, however, are quoting meal $1 per ton higher; quotations in the central western markets were mostly unchanged to $1 higher. The demand is slow, but stocks are light. Philadelphia reports larger offerings for September and October shipment. The premium of $5 on Buffalo prices over mill quotations at Minneapolis was reduced to $4 during the week.

Gluten feed.—The production of gluten feed has been increasing slowly during the past few weeks. One important mill, which was operating only four days a week Aug. 1, is now operating seven days and is said to be grinding 110,000 bu. of corn each week.

The demand is rather slow, as dairy interests are buying sparingly. Prices are generally unchanged, although Philadelphia reports quotations $1.25 per ton lower than the previous week.

HOMINY FEED PRICES SLUMP.

Hominy feed.—Last week's advance in hominy prices was lost during the week under review, and quotations at Chicago and St. Louis were $1 lower than on Sept. 10. While offerings were not considered large, there was a slow demand, and mills seemed inclined to discount prices rather than accumulate stocks.

Alfalfa meal.—The markot for alfalfa meal is very slow and inactive. Seme Kansas City mills report price reductions of $1 per ton, but this does not seem to stimulate buying. Because of the slow sale of mixed feed, manufacturers are practically out of the market.

Beet pulp.—Practically no changes were reported in prices for dried beet pulp except at Kansas City, where quotations were $2.50 below those of the previous week. Offerings are not large, but are equal to the demand. About 860 tons are reported in store at Buffalo.

The profitableness of the oats-growing industry in the South depends to a great extent on the purity of the commercial supply of adapted varieties of seed oats. Dealers and farmers should exercise precaution in buying their supply and insist on some assurance from the source that the seed is pure as to variety.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF OFF-GRADE HAY THIS SEASON DO NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE A CROP BELOW AVERAGE IN QUALITY.

While considerable off-grade hay has been received recently at the various markets a survey of the timothy-producing sections does not indicate that the amount of damaged hay is much larger than usual. Exceptionally hot and dry weather in some sections damaged some of the hay, causing it to appear brown and overripe even before the seed was formed. In other sections showers damaged some hay during harvesting, but altogether there appears to be but little more of the poor hay than occurs in any other season.

The movement of a larger amount of poor-grade hay at this time is explained in several ways. For one thing, some producers have marketed their hay from the windrow, and timothy hay that is so marketed is seldom of so good a quality as that which is allowed to cure thoroughly in the mow or stack. The dry weather in some sections has also been favorable to marketing from the windrow. The desire to turn hay into cash has also caused the marketing of off-grade hay which is usually fed on the farm.

The marketing of old hay carried over from last year, in order to make room for the new crop, was another factor which increased the movement of poor hay. Much of this old hay is of inferior quality because of having stood a long time in the rick or being taken from the bottom of the mow where it had been damaged by ground moisture.

In the shipments of hay by large distributors to consuming sections the poorer hay is frequently sorted out and shipped to central markets to be sold on its merits. It is thought that much of the off-grade hay marketed at this time can be traced to this source.

Yet another cause of a large percentage of hay below the grade of No. 1 is said to be the stricter grading which it is claimed prevails in many markets during periods of poor demand when buyers are particular and will buy only the best hay.

Dealers, however, generally are of the opinion that later shipments will be of a higher grade as producers usually place the better hay in proper storage and hold it for marketing in the fall and winter. It is thought, therefore, that shipments for the year will show that the entire crop has been about up to the average in quality.

Rumanian Government Assumes Control of Wheat and Rye Exports.

The Rumanian council of ministers has decided that the export of wheat and rye will be exclusively in the hands of the Government, reports the American consul at Bucharest.

The purchasing of these cereals will be carried out through a commission under the presidency of the minister of the interior and comprising representatives of most of the Government departments, including the railroads and customs, as well as representatives of the landowners and of the financial, commercial, and industrial interests. It is stated that there will be no maximum prices unless the Government finds itself obliged in an emergency to requisition the cereals for its own use.

The exportation of corn and the other grain crops can be carried on without restriction provided the exporter sells to the Government an equal quantity of the cereals exported at a fixed price. In this case the Government will not impose any export taxes. Owing to almost total lack of rain throughout Rumania for many weeks, all crops have suffered greatly.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY, 1920, AND 1921.[1]

	July, 1920.	July, 1921.
Butter and butter substitutes..lbs..	1,690,158	104,210
Cheese and cheese substitutes ..lbs..	10,577	3,260
Meats, fresh and frozen.....do....	2,640,200	988,800
Meats, prepared or preserved ..lbs..	371,434	36,504
Milk, fresh.....gals..	284,031	167,843
Milk, preserved, condensed or sterilized.....lbs..	2,938,678	195,936
Potatoes.....bus..	21,395	1,322
Cattle.....head..	18,321	6,533
Wheat flour and semolina..bbls..	29,652	3,931
Wool.....lbs..	378,320	469
Flaxseed.....bus..	79,504	132,448
Wheat.....do..	31,213	283,001
Sheep.....head..	3,542	5,042

[1] Government figures transmitted by the American consul at Toronto.

Wheat Pool System Abolished in Two Australian States.

Though Australian wheat farmers are divided in their opinions as to the advantages or disadvantages of Government control of the marketing of grain, the Governments of South Australia and Victoria have decided to abolish the pool and revert to the open market system of disposing of the wheat crop, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

The Australian pooling system was inaugurated in 1915 with the purpose of meeting the transportation difficulties brought about by the war. At that time a record crop was about to be harvested and the available tonnage was insufficient to transport it to foreign markets. It was originally intended to limit Government control to the engagement of freight space, but as the situation developed it became evident that not only would freight space have to be pooled but the wheat itself would have to be placed under centralized control.

The situation is now reported to have changed, however, and ship owners are said to be competing for freight.

Potato Crop Poor in Waupaca County, Wis.

In the southern part of Waupaca Co., Wis., many farmers are reported to bo plowing their potato fields without making any attempt to harvest the few tubers which were grown. The average stand was low and drought reduced number and size of the potatoes.

In the northern part of the county the yield is fairly good and the county as a whole may average 50 bus. per acre.

Growers are asking $2 per 100 lbs. Active harvesting will be under way by the first week in October unless early frost should hasten the digging season. Waupaca Co., with average yearly shipments of about 2,000 cars, is rated as the leading north-central potato shipping county.

Very poor hay crops for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are reported by American consuls in those countries.

Cotton

SENSATIONAL UPWARD CLIMB OF PRICES COMES TO HALT.

Spot Sales and Exports Increase—Consumption During Last August Shows Large Gain.

After the sensational advance in cotton prices and the unusually active trading in the cotton markets which began shortly after the new season was ushered in and in the course of which prices for cotton were very nearly doubled, a reaction commenced during the week ending Sept. 17, liquidation became general, and prices dropped from 1¼¢ to 2½¢ per lb.

There were reports that recent weather was more favorable to the growing crop in some sections of the belt, and also that sales of goods by mills were slowing up. But perhaps one of the principal factors in the decline was the weakened technical position of the market created by the heavy buying of the past weeks. Reports on the crop indicate that the condition is still very poor.

On Sept. 17 the average price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets closed at 18.59¢ per lb., compared with 20.40¢ at the end of the previous week and 29.28¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. The average price on Sept. 17, although nearly 2¢ below that of the previous Saturday, is still more than 7¢ above the low price for the season of 11.46¢ reached on Aug. 2.

The decline in futures for the week ranged from 130 points for July contracts at New Orleans to 265 points for October contracts at New York. October future contracts at New Orleans declined 235 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 13.10d. per lb. on Sept. 16, compared with 12.43d. at the close of the previous week and 19.68d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

SPOT SALES CONTINUE TO INCREASE.

On Sept. 12 spot sales in the 10 designated markets totaled 38,173 bales. Last week the largest volume of sales for a single day was reached on Sept. 6, when the total was 38,504 bales. Sales for the week were 141,123 bales, compared with 120,888 bales the previous week and 71,017 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Sept. 17 were 614,254 bales, compared with 315,797 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Conditions in the dry goods market continue unsettled. Quotations for many lines have been discontinued pending the establishment of greater stability in prices for raw cotton. Reports indicate that the advance in prices of cotton goods, claimed to be necessitated by the advance in the raw material, has had a tendency to curtail business except in cases of especially urgent demand.

CENSUS CONSUMPTION REPORT.

The report of the Bureau of the Census of Sept. 14 giving the preliminary figures on consumption of cotton for August is of particular interest. There has been a steady increase in consumption by American mills during the past eight months. The consumption for August was 467,103 bales, exclusive of linters, which is about 57,000 bales greater than that for July and exceeds the consumption for any month since August a year ago, when 483,560 bales were consumed. The consumption by American mills in August, 1919, amounted to 497,319 bales. The report of Sept. 14 also indicates that there were 1,002,981 bales in manufacturing establishments on Aug. 31, compared with 1,126,783 bales for the same day last year; and 3,480,783 bales in independent warehouses and at compresses, compared with 1,964,463 bales on Aug. 31, 1920. Active spindles during August were reported as 33,059,211, compared with 34,513,203 for the same month in 1920.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Sept. 17 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland Cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Sept. 17, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	250	175	200	200	225	200	200	300	175	213
Strict Good Middling	150	200	150	150	150	175	150	150	200	150	163
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Middling	18.25	18.13	18.75	17.75	19.50	19.00	17.70	18.85	19.50	18.50	18.59
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	75	75	50	75	100	75	100	100	100	75	83
Low Middling	200	200	150	150	250	200	225	200	250	200	203
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	300	250	250	400	300	325	300	400	400	323
Good Ordinary [2]	400	425	350	350	500	400	425	400	500	500	425
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	200	225	250	250	250	250	233
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	350	325	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	450	425	450	500	500	400	448
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	200	200	250	250	300	220
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	300	250	300	350	350	350	310
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	350	400	400	400	450	400	415
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	200	250	300	300	300	325	268
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	300	350	350	400	400	375	358
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	350	450	450	500	500	425	450
Sales for week, bales	2,572	1,660	553	1,417	10,600	6,498	42,200	50,335	4,940	20,348	[3]141,123

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Closing Future Prices for Sept. 17 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	18.10	28.58	29.78	17.90	26.83	29.92
December	18.50	25.70	30.07	18.10	24.78	29.87
January	18.40	24.55	30.10	18.03	23.92	29.87
March	18.35	23.57	30.20	17.93	23.08	29.88

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 16.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	658,123	342,694
Port stocks	1,311,487	755,658
Interior receipts	723,822	392,338
Interior stocks	983,860	821,889
Into sight	1,148,346	830,243
Northern spinners' takings	211,056	156,215
Southern spinners' takings	370,809	221,993
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,684,434	2,559,289

Exports for the week ending Sept. 16 amounted to 128,899 bales, compared with 86,724 bales the previous week and 45,521 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 16 amounted to 633,417 bales, compared with 259,205 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 16.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	106,295	101,263
France	97,061	35,143
Germany	145,474	70,917
Italy	24,111	18,465
Japan and China	177,680	1,026
Other countries	82,795	32,391
Total	633,417	259,205

Imports of Foreign Cotton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.

[500-lb. bales.]

From—	1921	1920
Egypt	4,728	12,876
Peru	72	4,057
China	306	2,744
All other countries	524	3,429
Total	5,630	23,106

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets are as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	23
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	18½
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21½
Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	22
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins	20
Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins	28
Middling, 1 5/16 ins	28
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	30
Good Middling, 1 1/16 to 1¼ ins	35
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins	30
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	32
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ to 1 5/16 ins	34
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	28
Middling, full 1 3/16 ins	35
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 to 1¼ ins	38
Strict Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	38

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short-staple cotton at 18½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19½¢ at Memphis on Sept. 17, 1921, and 28¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and 32¢ at Memphis on Sept. 18, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins	125	400	250	300
1⅛ ins	500	.....	750	2,300
1 3/16 ins	850	.....	1,250	.....
1¼ ins	1,250	.....	1,550	.....

The latest quotations received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton are 40¢ for No. 2 grade and 37¢ for No. 3 grade f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment

is quoted at 46¾¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 33¾¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. A year ago Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton on the same terms was quoted at 97½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good for November-December delivery and 84¢ for the grade Good Fair for December-January delivery.

A report from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice is quoted at 37¢ per lb. at that port.

Stocks on Hand in America Aug. 31, Including Estimated Crop of 1921-22, and Excluding Linters.

	Bales.
On hand July 31, 1921	[1] 6,590,359
Estimated crop of 1921-22	7,037,000
Imports during August	5,630
Total	13,632,989
Less consumption for August	467,103
	13,165,886
Less exports for August	487,242
Supply on Aug. 31, 1921	12,678,644

[1] Preliminary estimate.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Sept. 15, and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in theso markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	236	6	293	95
Good Middling	4,466	43	3,634	709
Strict Middling	20,546	123	22,522	1,583
Middling	59,808	338	37,277	1,512
Strict Low Middling	42,153	4,451	19,031	1,240
Low Middling	10,434	1,135	7,327	400
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,495	221	3,201	71
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,587	626	3,065	113
Good Middling Yellow Stained	33	2	4	2
Total	136,668	6,945	96,357	5,727

Total stocks of cottou, all kinds, on Sept. 16, at the port of New York were 147,524 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 24,681 bales: at the port of New Orleans, 397,009 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 195,644 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Sept. 10.

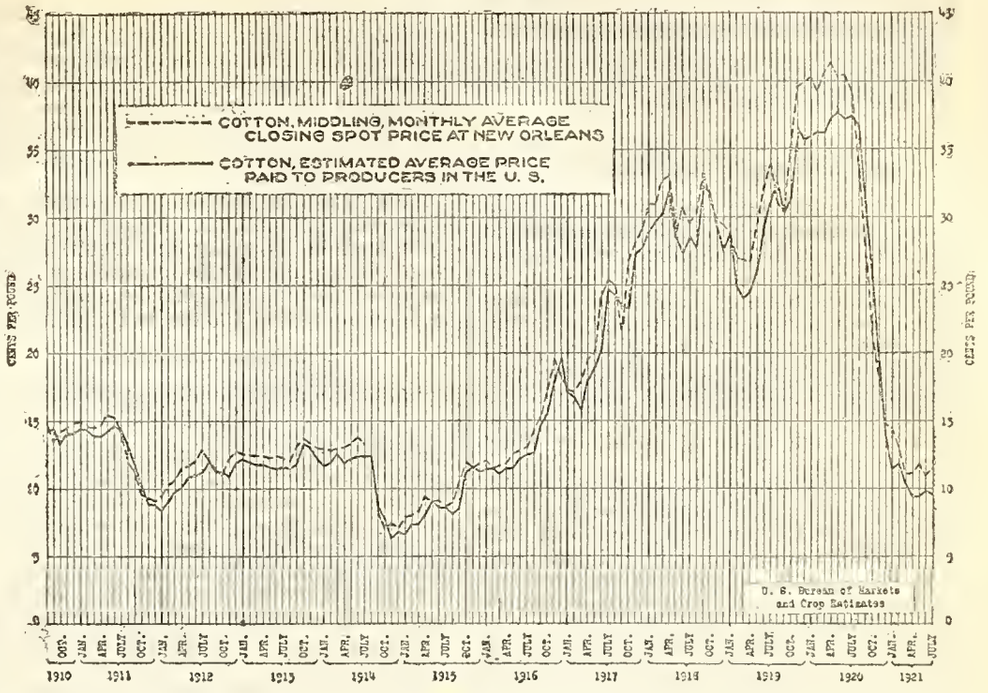
City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	.....	$28.00
Edgefield, S. C	$35.00	33.00
Orangeburg, S. C	35.00	33.00
Greenville, S. C	.....	31.00
Memphis, Tenn	25.00	.....
New Orleans, La	28.00	.....
Dallas, Tex	35.00	32.00
Fort Worth, Tex	35.00	32.00
Houston, Tex	33.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla	25.00	20.00
Chickasha, Okla	25.00-27.50	20.00-30.00

Cottonseed Bulletin Available.

Department Bulletin No. 948, containing extensive tabulations showing the composition of cotton seed from the different areas of the cotton belt, is now available for distribution. Requests for the bulletin should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

The Argentine Government estimated that on Aug. 4 65,545,991 bus. of wheat, 6,288,188 bus. of linseed, and 109,193,641 bus. of corn were available for export.

COTTON: FARM PRICES AND NEW ORLEANS SPOT PRICES, OCTOBER, 1910, TO JULY 1921, INCLUSIVE.



New Zealand Wool Placed Under Control of Committee.

The disposal of the New Zealand wool clip, accumulated and to be shorn, will in the future be controlled by the New Zealand Wool Committee, a body especially appointed by wool-growing and marketing interests, together with representatives of the Government.

The committee will limit the quantities of wool to be offered for sale and will endeavor to arrange reserves with the least possible hindrance to trading in wool. The committee is empowered to issue permits to export wool provided it is satisfied with the written pledges of brokers and exporters that they will comply with the regulations laid down for the reserve prices and limitation of the quantities of wool offered for sale.

The New Zealand customs department will be advised of those to whom export licenses have been granted. At the conclusion of each auction sale brokers will be required to submit to the customs department certificates showing that the wool was purchased at prices not less than the fixed minimum.

New Plan for Marketing Cape Mohair.

A congress of the mohair farmers of the Cape of Good Hope was held at Graaf Reinet, Cape Province, South Africa, on July 13, at which plans were discussed for the formation of a corporation to prepare South African mohair into "tops," reports the American consul at Port Elizabeth.

If this plan is carried into effect it will mean a complete revolution in the methods of marketing Cape mohair. Heretofore the raw hair has been shipped in bales. By the new plan, the first manufacturing process will be completed before the hair is exported.

The War Finance Corporation in a recent statement announced that it has agreed to make an advance of $1,000,000 to a southern bank for the purpose of assisting in the exportation of cotton and grain.

Australian Wool Sales Show American Demand for Best Grades.

The outstanding feature of the August wool sales in Australia was the strength of the American demand for fino qualities of best merinos, with Japan competing, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The prices offered were the highest since February. The September allotments throughout the Commonwealth are 100,000 bales. At the Melbourne and Geelong sales, 30,000 bales are to be offered from Sept. 1 to 15. It is anticipated in Australia that the whole of the old clip stored prior to June 30 will be cleared by the end of October. The new clip is reported to show sound, well-grown wool and sales of it are expected to commence in November, a date which seemed impossible a few months ago.

Sinaloa, Mexico, Ships 923 Cars of Tomatoes to the United States.

Tomato growers in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, exported 923 carloads of tomatoes to the United States during the harvest season which began very early in January and ended the latter part of May, reports the American consul at that station. There was an average of about 825 crates per carload, the crates averaging about 28 lbs. each, making a total of 21,455,900 lbs. of tomatoes exported to the United States during the tomato season just closed.

Nearly all of the tomatoes exported from the State of Sinaloa are marketed west of the Mississippi River and for that reason as well as because of the fact that the harvest begins the 1st of January, the Mexican crop is not a serious competitor of the Florida product, which is sold in the East. It is quite impossible for Sinaloa producers to export at a profit 10 days after the California and Texas crops begin to be marketed. When the harvest of these crops begins the Sinaloa producers are forced to cease shipping, no matter what quantity and quality of tomatoes they have on hand, as the freight and customs charges are so high and the selling price so low that they can not operate except at a loss.

Seeds

TIMOTHY SEED PRICES SOMEWHAT BELOW TWO WEEKS AGO.

Movement Has Slowed Up—About 70 Per Cent of Crop Sold—Quality Better Than 1920.

Timothy seed prices showed an average decline of about 5¢ per 100 lbs. during the first two weeks of September, according to information received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates from 476 shippers. In a few sections of relatively less importance than others the average prices offered to growers were a little higher largely because of the fact that reports on or about Sept. 15 were not received in every case from the same shipping points as those received on Aug. 29.

The prices on Sept. 15, as shown in the accompanying table, ranged from $3.35 per 100 lbs., basis clean seed, in North and South Dakota to $4.50 in central Illinois and $4.55 in Indiana. In southwestern Iowa the average price was 10¢ lower than in southeastern Iowa but 15¢ higher than in southern Minnesota. The bulk of the seed during the first two weeks of September was being sold by growers at $3.50 to $3.80 per 100 lbs. compared with about $6.50 a year ago.

EARLY MOVEMENT THIS SEASON.

As pointed out in The Market Reporter for Sept. 10, the movement of timothy seed was earlier this year and a larger percentage of the crop had been sold by growers up to Aug. 29 than on a corresponding date a year ago. The movement slowed up somewhat during the first half of September and in some important sections only 5% or 10% more of the crop had been sold by growers than on Aug. 29. In Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri 60% to 80% of the crop had moved from growers' hands by Sept. 15. The grower's need for ready cash and fear of declining prices have caused him to sell his seed, although prices, in general, have been unsatisfactory to him. Neither have prevailing prices been attractive to seedsmen, as is shown by the fact that comparatively few have been active during the present season.

The reports relative to the quality of the 1921 crop confirmed the earlier ones that this year's seed in most sections is a little brighter and hulled much less than last year's. The harvesting and thrashing were done under excellent weather conditions, and only where heavy rains fell at thrashing time is the seed of poor color.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 and 1920 crops sold by growers by—		
	Sept. 15, 1921.	Aug. 29, 1921.	Sept. 7, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Aug. 29, 1921.	Sept. 7, 1920.
				Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
NE. Iowa	$3.60	$3.65	$6.35	65	.....	30
SW. Iowa	3.70	3.70	6.50	80	75	45
SE. Iowa	3.80	3.85	6.65	70	65	35
NW. Missouri	3.70	3.85	7.00	70	50	30
NE. Missouri	3.80	3.95	6.65	75	65	35
S. Minnesota	3.55	3.60	6.50	60	.....	5
NE. South Dak.	3.35	3.30	6.65	40	15	25
North Dakota	3.35	3.35	6.50	25	10	2
N. Illinois	4.20	4.15	7.95	65	35	20
C. Illinois	4.50	4.35	7.90	65	60	50
S. Illinois	4.20	4.35	7.75	70	.....	50
Indiana	4.55	4.10	7.35	55	30	40
N. Ohio	4.25	4.35	7.10	60	.....	40
Wisconsin	4.00	4.50	7.80	10	5	3

Orchard Grass Seed Imports Lead Others During Week.

During the week ending Sept. 17 there arrived at Baltimore and New York approximately 140,000 lbs. of orchard grass seed from Germany and 224,000 lbs. from Denmark; 262,000 lbs. of crimson clover from Germany; 187,000 lbs. of rape from Holland and 82,000 lbs. from France; and 66,000 lbs. of hairy vetch from Germany.

Exports during the week from these two ports were: 100,500 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass seed to Germany and 90,500 lbs. to Great Britain; 62,500 lbs. of meadow fescue to Great Britain; and 50,000 lbs. alsike clover to Germany and 17,000 lbs. to Great Britain.

Certified Seed Potato Acreage Doubled in Nebraska.

Applications for certification of seed potatoes in Nebraska this year represent 1,200 acres, or more than double the acreage entered last year. The third and final inspection, which is made in the bin, will not be made until the first week in October, but the second field inspection, recently completed, indicates that potatoes from 700 or 800 acres may meet the requirements for certification.

The total amount certified of the 1920 crop was 20,000 bus., an amount comprising the product of about 350 acres.

All but 50 acres of the fields under observation for certification this year are Bliss Triumphs, grown mostly for southern shipment. Only fields in dry-land territory are considered. About 45% of the acreage is in Box Butte Co.

Milwaukee Uses Wisconsin Potatoes Mostly.

Local potato dealers in Milwaukee, Wis., handle a few cars of Minnesota potatoes each year, and also an occasional car of western-grown baking stock. But the bulk of the stock received in Milwaukee in carlot shipments consists of Wisconsin potatoes, the variety locally known as "Dusty Rural" being in greatest demand.

Commission merchants fill as many quantity orders as possible direct from the cars, the loads being weighed on wagon scales. The remaining portion of the load is then hauled to the store, and deliveries are made from that place as orders are received.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act:

Kind of seed.	Sept. 1–15, 1921.	July 1 to Sept. 15, 1921.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	213,800	1,185,600
Canada bluegrass	2,000	4,200
Alsike clover	374,200	799,500
Crimson clover	446,200	1,148,300
Red clover	115,500	1,792,000
White clover	93,200	368,200
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	5,400
Red and alsike clover mixtures	1,300	1,300
Timothy, alsike, and white clover mixtures	.....	600
Grass mixtures	.....	40,100
Orchard grass	380,300	506,100
Rape	281,100	455,700
English rye grass	.....	16,300
Italian rye grass	.....	13,800
Timothy	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	100,600	465,900
Spring vetch	.....	8,800

PRODUCTION OF VETCH THIS YEAR SMALLER THAN IN 1920.

Yields of Hairy Vetch Reduced in Many Areas—Low Prices offered for Common Vetch.

The production of hairy vetch seed in Michigan is variously estimated to be from 75% to 90% of that of last year, largely because of a lower average yield per acre. The 1920 acreage of wheat and rye containing vetch was normal, and on the whole there was little or no reduction this year.

The average yield per acre in the northern part of the State was reduced 25% because of dry weather and premature ripening of the seed pods. A reduction in yield of about 20% is also reported in the southern part of the State.

Shipments from Allegan Co. and Ogemaw Co. are expected to be fully equal to 1920, because any reduction in yield seems to have been offset by an increased acreage and vice versa.

PRICES OFFERED AVERAGE $7.25.

Growers were being offered from $6 to $8.50 per 100 lbs. for their hairy vetch seed around Sept. 15, averaging $7.25. Ten per cent or more of the 1920 crop hairy vetch is still in the hands of the growers and a smaller percentage was carried over by local shippers, which will add to the total available supply.

Growers in the Willamette Valley, Oreg., are receiving only $3 per 100 lbs. for their common vetch because of the light demand. However, about one-half of the 1921 crop, which is estimated at 800,000 lbs. to 1,000,000 lbs., has been sold. Harvesting began August 1–15. The acreage is reported to be less than normal, but the yield somewhat better, running about 1,000 lbs. clean seed per acre compared with an average of 700 lbs.

Idaho Food Inspection Service Showing Rapid Development.

The Idaho Department of Agriculture reports that up to Aug. 29 a total of 1,800 inspection certificates had been issued on carload shipments of early potatoes. The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is assisting the State authorities in developing an inspection service in Idaho along the same lines as the Federal food products inspection service at large receiving markets.

The inspection of fresh prunes at Idaho points is just beginning, and preliminary estimates indicate that inspection certificates will be issued on from 1,000 to 1,200 cars. The new certificate records in detail the quality and condition of the fruit when unloaded, and is regarded by the trade as a valuable sales document.

It is expected that shipments of all Idaho products inspected and certified this year will reach a total of 15,000 cars.

Decreased Number of Foreign-Born Farmers.

The number of foreign-born farmers in the United States on Jan. 1 was less by 88,502, or 13.2%, than the number in 1910, according to the figures announced by the Census Bureau. The decrease in foreign-born farmers was largely the result of the war, on account of which large numbers returned to their native countries. The decrease in the number of German-born farmers alone was 81,148.

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